THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to June 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,648—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" .. ..
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	600	W. D. Worcester..	25th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th "
BL PENINSULAR	5503	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	27th "
BL THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

		H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
[illegible]		600	P. Harris	20th June.
		800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
		500	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "
		600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
			J. L. Parfitt.....	15th "

[illegible]ARGO STEAMER leaves [illegible] fortnight.

[illegible]H. W. ULOTH, [illegible] & O. S. N. Company.

[illegible]ERALE ITALIANA [illegible]ORIO RUBATTINO.

[illegible]alian Mail Steamers [illegible]MBAY for GENOA at re[illegible]s of 20 days, calling at PORT SAID, MESSINA, [illegible] on dates given below :— [illegible]00, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 respectively, inclusive

[illegible]ed in LON[illegible]ed in the [illegible]ates for

[illegible]AY :

[illegible]NG

[illegible]sail on [illegible]h July. [illegible]0th Aug [illegible]Steamer

[illegible]ONEY.

[illegible]s. 2nd Class. Deck. [illegible]00 Rs. 300 Rs. 13[illegible]

[illegible] for SIX MONTHS ;— [illegible]1st Class. 2nd Class. [illegible]..Rs. 800 Rs. 480.

[illegible]or Beer supplied at meals

[illegible]KETS TO LONDON.

[illegible]ngle and Return Tickets are issued [illegible] Rates, including the railway journey

[illegible]OMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23[illegible] [illegible]on the 24th of each month. [illegible]nd their luggage are conveyed free o[illegible] [illegible] Company's steam launch on the day o[illegible]

[illegible]EAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

[illegible]mer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]TRA.....	A. Lussich	4 200	600	25th July.

[illegible]alling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, [illegible]ez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

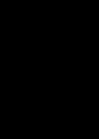
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION.....	B. Vidos.....	3,960	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

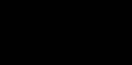
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison....	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th June,

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons:	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA....	3,000	..... On 30th June 1889.
BHUNDARA ..	2,899	.....10th July.
NUDAEA	2,961	.....20th July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored,"

Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR keeping Cheroots, Gloves, etc., during the Monsoon.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Price Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	8-0,	10-0	each.

Directions for use.—The hollow of the stopper should be half filled with ordinary Quicklime, then tie over with two folds of Muslin or one of Calico, or, better still, one fold of Blotting-paper and one of Muslin. It is now quite ready for use, and in a day or so the Cheroots will be found in good smoking condition. When the Lime is reduced to fine powder, it should be renewed.

These Bottles may also be used for preserving Gloves, Feathers, &c., from the effects of the Monsoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

KEMP'S INVALID BRANDY ...	per doz.	Rs.	30	0
I. PRUNIER'S 1 star	do. ...	,,	36	0
Do. 2 do.	do. ...	,,	42	0
Do. 3 do.	do. ...	,,	48	0

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRIVING WATERPROOF APRONS.

Fitted with Ring & Strap.

From Rs. 10.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

MATCH FOOT-BALLS.

Correct size, strong and well-made, perfect in all respects. Rs. 7-12.

Spare Bladders for the same, Rs. 3-4.

Inflators, Rs. 3 each.

PHILLIPS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	£2,000,000
Funds in Hand	,, 1,407,678
Amount Paid in Claims ...	,, 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 31, Elphinstone Circle,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash..... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons.....	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash...	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for Constipation, Liver Derangements, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rainfall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart	Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-8.
4 do.	,, 5-0.	7 do.	,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

TWO old RAMS for Nasmyth's Cotton Press Finisher.
Diameter 15 in. or over.
Address, stating diameter and cost, to R. REEVE, Adoni, Madras Presidency.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived,		Old styles reduced in price.
Rs. 6-8	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.	
Rs. 13-0	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed

for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, Best French Calf..	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof...	20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts...	35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	20
,, ,, Oxford Shoes	15-8

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.

THE HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AND EVERYTHING RELATING TO PHARMACY.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, JAILS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &C.,

supplied at far more Reasonable Terms than can be procured from Europe.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE PURCHASERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

Page 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 80 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!

DON'T LOSE RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CELEBRATED WILSON'S FOLLOWER, CHITAMBER PILLAY'S GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC, AND VARIETY COMPANY.

ON SATURDAY THE 22ND JUNE 1889.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTED FROM THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

From H. E the Governor of Madras, Collectors, Judges, H. H.the Nizam of Hyderabad, Chief of Jamkhundi, Miraj, Kurundwad, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to hold 4	Rs. 6 0	Pit Stalls	As. 8
Orchestra Stalls	„ 1 8	Back Seat	„ 4
Stalls	„ 1 0		

Doors open at 8 30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Tickets to be had at the Theatre during day.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House at 5-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July 1889, to consider certain proposed alterations o' Rules VIII, XII, and XXVI, and to confirm the appointment of a Trustee nominated by the Committee under Rule VII.

By order of the Committee,
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the WILL, limited throughout British India, of CHENDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, lately carrying on business at No. 180, Mount Road, within the local limits of Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, having been granted by the High Court at Madras to PETUMBER NURSEE, Merchant, carrying on business at No. 425, Mint Street, Black Town, within the local limits of Madras, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, the right of the other Executors being reserved to the like grant of probate, if and when they or any or either of them shall think fit to apply for the same: all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said testator are hereby required forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to the said Executor. —Dated this 17th day of June 1889.

CHAMPION & THORT,
Attorneys for the Executor.

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Pictorial World	86	Catholic Fireside...	92
Lancet	83	Cornhill Magazine	81
Truth	78	Leisure Hour	74
Overland Mail	65	Fortnightly Review	52
British Medical Jl..	56	Contemporary Review	51
Home News	56	Lamp	48
Saturday Review...	56	Macmillan's	44
Vanity Fair	56	Practitioner	40
St. James' Budget..	53	Longman's	38
Weekly Freeman	51	English Messenger	36
Field	50	Month	33
English Mechanic..	50	Catholic Mission	30
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Catholic Times	48	Ave Maria	23
Funny Folks...	45	Merry England	21
World	42	National Review	19
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Scientific American	37	Catholic World	14
Athenæum	33	Marine Engineer	14
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Engineer	26	Provincial Ml.Journal	9
Tablet	26	Textile Jl. of Fabrics	8
Engineering	23	Birmingham Ml. Journal	6
Fair Play	23	Dublin Review (quarterly)	6
Weekly Register...	23	Textile Manufacturer	6
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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

POONA.—TO LET Furnished, the detached BUNGALOW at Valentine Lodge, Sungum, drawing and dining rooms, two bed, dressing, and bath rooms, wide verandah round the house.—THOS. BROMLEY, Sungum.

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Apply to THE MANAGER.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To elect new members.

II.—To confirm, if approved, the list of Rates of Commission published under the authority of the Chamber, which have recently been revised by the Committee.

III.—To confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of "Cut Copra, Old Iron, and Iron Rails," in accordance with the ascertained measurement.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th June 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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Steel Turnpin	Rs. 8.	Steel single temple	Rs. 6.
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Also with power, very highly commended for out-door use by myopes and hypermetropes.
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In which the gauze protection is only applied to the outer half, with neutral, powerless globular lenses, beautifully finished and very generally liked.
Rs. 12.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

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CAUTION.—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
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H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Tanjore (s), from Jedda. Yesterday :—Assam (s), from Cardiff; and Avoca (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—R. Rubbatino (s), for Genoa ; Cachemire (s), Marseilles : and Sultan (s), Aden, Jedda, and Hoodeida.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Indramayo and s. s. Tanjore entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. R Rubattino and s. s. Sultan left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (weather permitting), commencing at 5-15.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—Weather permitting, the Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will perform at the Yacht Club this afternoon.

REPORTED THEFT.—Sorabjee Bazonjee, residing at Chinch Bunder, reports the theft of a set of gold studs and Rs. 8 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 89, from his warehouse on Wednesday last.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Wednesday evening a collision occurred between two carriages belonging to Abba Jeewa and Jeewenjee Jamasjee on the east side of the Flora Fountain. The horse belonging to Abba Jeewa got one of its forelegs broken below the knee. The poor animal was shot where it fell, and the carcase was removed in a Municipal cart.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad named Mahadoo Kasee, aged about 11 years, on Wednesday afternoon sustained serious injuries by being run over. He ran out of a lane on to the Girgaum Road, near Thakordwar, right in front of a victoria. The driver had no time to pull up, and the lad was knocked down and run over, sustaining a fracture to his left arm. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treat[illegible]

[illegible]RELY PUNISHED.—Enas De Silva, [illegible]peared a register of six previous [illegible]y charged by Inspector Cobb [illegible]ith being found loitering on [illegible]ortee Mohola, and failing to [illegible]unt of himself, he being a [illegible]d, on being unable to find [illegible]is future good behaviour, [illegible]d to three months' rigorous

[illegible]N-EMPRESS'S CORONATION. [illegible]ersary of the coronation [illegible]y the Queen-Empress of [illegible] fired at 12 o'clock from [illegible]ith being the mark of loyalty, all the [illegible]he harbour and in the [illegible]ll their flags from [illegible]r. Commander [illegible]bow to stern, [illegible] flag was fly[illegible]was covered

[illegible]vant in [illegible] piece[illegible]arged [illegible]day [illegible]tz, [illegible]r. [illegible]of [illegible]t [illegible]e [illegible]e [illegible]t- [illegible]ie [illegible]he [illegible]ay [illegible]for [illegible]in [illegible]the [illegible]nich

[illegible]aptain [illegible]Cooper, [illegible] Police [illegible]rew with [illegible]Alexander [illegible]fterwards [illegible]an's work, [illegible]work in the [illegible]do so. The [illegible]g to do duty [illegible] by the chief engineer. [illegible]led, and denied having [illegible]istrate told Muggan he [illegible]s a fireman when he did [illegible] was sentenced to three [illegible]n the House of Correction. [illegible] same complaint as regards [illegible]who shipped as an able [illegible]d he was told to go down below [illegible]s work, which he refused to do. [illegible]ischarged the accused.

[illegible]TTEMPT AT THEFT.—A Mahomedan named [illegible]oo was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper [illegible] on a charge of attempting to steal [illegible]sts of tea, valued at Rs. 200, the property of [illegible]lass Sakerchand. It appears that the four [illegible]s of tea were lying outside complainant's godown, [illegible]en the accused seeing them walked down to Mody [illegible]y, engaged four coolies, brought them up to the [illegible]hests, and told the coolies to carry them to Koka Bazaar. Just as the coolies were walking away with their burdens, the brother of the complainant went into the shop and asked his brother whether he had disposed of the tea. Nagindass said he had not, and when told the chests were being carried away, he rushed outside and stopped the coolies, who pointed out accused as the man who had told them to carry the tea away. Accused denied the statement and said he would bring witnesses to prove that he was on duty in another part of the town during the whole of the day in question. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case till to-day.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the local branch of the Anglo-Innian Temperance Association was held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association[y]esterday evening, the Hon. K. T. Telang presiding. It was resolved (1) "That this Association desires to put on record its great satisfaction at the success of Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Caine and other friends of Temperance in the House of Commons in drawing the prominent attention of the House and of Englishmen generally, to the great national danger involved in the increase of drinking habits among the people of India, and the attitude of the Indian Government in reference thereto." (2) "That the Government of India be requested to be so good as to place before the public the Despatch, which, it is understood, to have sent to the Secretary of State in reference to its excise policy, also the measures which it contemplates in view of the Resolution of the House of Commons, dated 30th April last." (3) "That a letter be addressed to the Bombay Government pointing out the extreme hardships likely to be entailed on consumers of raw toddy by the very stringent resolution for its carriage from area to area published in the official gazette of the 13th instant." (4) "That the question of the introduction of the system of local option be deferred for consideration till the Government of India has made public the measures it contemplates taking in reference thereto."

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

32,367-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Mahomedalli Ibrahim Peerkhan vs O Schiller and another—Craigie, L and O.

382-84—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another—Ardesir, H and D.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

623—Payne, G and S—Vazerbhoy Thavur vs. Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

444,670-88—Hore, C and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs The B I S N Co—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L., and O.—For continuation of Counsel's reply.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 18th June are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy ; strong monsoon winds. River Kotri on 17th, 12½ feet against 14¼ feet same date last year. Standing kharif crops need water. Scarcity of fodder for cattle in Karachi and Kotri.

Shikarpur.—River rising steadily ; rain and hail few minutes in Kukkur. Heat terrific during the past ten days.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting finished, except in two talukas ; kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock unhealthy. Locusts appeared in Kandiaro Taluka, but no damage done.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Cultivators everywhere busy with kharif sowings and clearing. Wheat 26, bajri 36 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district, except Dhandhuka, Dholera, and Gogha ; maximum 2 inches and 90 cents at Parantij, minimum 3 cents at Viramgam. Land being ploughed for kharif cultivation. Bajri sowing in progress in Parantiji and Modasa.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, Godhra 82 cents, total 1 inch 15 cents, Halol 25 cents, Dohad 66 cents, Jhalod 48 cents ; beneficial to crops already sown. Cholera abating. Agricultural condition good. Wheat 10½, bajri 16, and maize 18 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district, except Borsad, maximum at Thasra 90 cents, minimum at Anand 30 cents, Kaira 91 cents ; total at Kaira 4 inches 95 cents. Manuring going on ; land prepared for monsoon sowings.

Broach.—Weather somewhat cloudy, less heat. Rain 2 inches 13 cents at Hansot, 75 cents at Ankleswar, and slight showers at Broach, Jambusar, and Vagra. In Jambusar Taluka 33 cases of cholera and 16 deaths, in Anklesvar 17 cases and 15 deaths, and slight cholera in all other talukas ; 2 cases of smallpox in Anklesvar Taluka, 1 death. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal. Monsoon preparations continue.

Surat.—Rain maximum 3 inches 30 cents at Chikhli, minimum 10 cents at Olpad ; total maximum 3 inches 43 cents at Pardi, minimum 86 cents at Chorasi. Land is being prepared for kharif crops ; rice sowing operations commenced in Bardoli, Jalalpor,and Bulsar. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady. Slight cattle-disease in Pardi, ; cholera in Olpad, Chorasi, Bulsar, Pardi, and Surat City—29 cases and 25 deaths.

Nasik.—Rainfall during the week 71 cents, total 1 inch and 13 cents ; maximum in the district 6 inches and 25 cents at Igatpuri and minimum 15 cents at Niphad ; want of rain felt generally. Sowing of rabi commenced in Dangi parts of Dindori and Igatpuri Talukas. The condition of agricultural stock generally unsatisfactory owing to the scarcity of fodder Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera in parts of Nasik, Igatpuri, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, and Malegaon Talukas—cases 179, fatal 76.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain every day except on 17th and 18th ; total of week 1 inch 30 cents, total to date 9 inches 23 cents, being 3 inches 11 cents below average. Average abnormal temperature nil from 12 to 15th and 2° warm from 16th to 18th. Vapour in air excessive from 12th to 17th, and normal on 18th. Abnormal wind from north-west on 12th and 13th, from west-north-west on 14th, from west on 15th, and from north on 18th ; wind normal on 16th and 17th. Thunder on 12th, and thunder and lightning on 14th.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 52 cents, total 4 inches 39 cents ; more rain wanted. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Cholera in Salsette, Vada, Shahapur, Kalyan, and Bhiwndi Talukas ; cases 91, fatal 60. Condition of agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Murbad Taluka. Price, second sort rice, 19½ pounds as compared with 22 pounds in the corresponding week last year.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 16th June 1889.)—Rain 2 inches 91 cents, total 10 inches 57 cents. Public health good ; small-pox in the Alibag, Pen, and Mahad Talukas. Sowing finished. Rice, second sort, 21 pounds ; tur dal, second sort, 18½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain all over the district ; maximum 11 inches 18 cents at Mandangad, minimum 2 inches 53 cents at Vengurla, Ratnagiri 3 inches 22 cents. Sowing in progress. Small-pox in three talukas, 1 case fatal ; cattle-disease in three talukas.

Poona.—Rain in all the talukas except in Bhimthadi ; maximum 1 inch 60 cents in Petha Mulshi, and minimum 18 cents in taluka Purandhar ; more wanted throughout the district. Transplantation of rice commenced in Junnar Taluka ; sowing of early crops retarded for want of sufficient rain in Indapur, Khed, Sirur, Purandhur, and Bhimthadi Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in two talukas. Agricultural stock good. Cholera in two villages of the Haveli Taluka—37 attacks and 17 deaths. Bajri 27 and jowari 33 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout district ; maximum 5 inches 92 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 3 cents at Parner. Sowing commenced in Nevasa and parts of Shevgaon and Akola. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water in parts. Cholera in parts of Rahuri, Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Akola—attacks 40, fatal 22. Bajri 28 and jowari 37 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum 1 inch 20 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 48 cents at Sholapur. Hundi and maize crops in Sangola and Malsiras Talukas are flourishing, and sugarcane plantations in Sangola, Malsiras, and Barsi Talukas are doing well ; sowing of rice crops in five villages of Sholapur Taluka and that of turmeric in Barsi Taluka has been commenced. Small-pox in two villages of Madha Taluka has disappeared ; cholera in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, and Karmala—251 cases and 100 deaths. Scarcity of water in some villages of Madha and Sangola Talukas. Land is being prepared for the next season. Want of sufficient rain. Weather cloudy. Average prices of food-grain are as before.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 20 cents, total 5 inches ; slight rain in seven talukas. Sowing of kharif in progress in seven talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Bagevadi 6 inches 20 cents, minimum Bagalkot 91 cents. Ploughing operations continue ; kharif sowings commenced in Sindgi, Muddebihal, Bagevadi, and Bijapur. Cholera in all talukas except Hungund. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 14 cents, total 14 inches 16 cents. Rice sowing nearly completed. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain sufficient in parts ; during week 81 cents, during season 6 inches 5 cents ; rain much wanted to the east and south. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water in two talukas. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease decreasing ; cholera cases 330, deaths 110.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district ; Karwar 6 inches 84 cents. Sowing continues ; early sown rice plants thriving. Small-pox, in four talukas, cattle-disease in three, and fever in one.

Rajkot.—Ploughing of land for monsoon crops in progress. Rain much wanted. Agricultural stock in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3 cents, total 2 inches 42 cents. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparations for monsoon sowing in progress.

Baroda.—Rain 86 cents during week, total 6 inches 69 cents. Cholera in some parts of Navsari, Kadi, and Baroda divisions ; in Baroda City 42 cases, 14 fatal ; small-pox in two talukas of Navsari division. Land being prepared for cultivation ; standing crops in fair condition. Price bajri 27, wheat 18, rice 17 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in Gujerat, Konkan, Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Shikarpur ; insufficient in parts of Karachi, Thana, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Sowing finished in Kolaba, progressing in several districts, but retarded in five talukas of Poona for want of sufficient rain. Young crops doing well in Sholapur, Kanara, and Baroda. Transplantation commenced in Poona. Locusts appeared in Kandiaro Taluka of Hyderabad, but no damage done.

As to the course of procedure to be adopted with the Central Provinces' Bills, Mr. Crosthwaite will probably be able to introduce the Municipal Bill on the 27th instant and the Revenue Bills by the middle of July. These measures will then be published and circulated among the District Officers of the Central Provinces for an expression of opinion thereon, and Mr. Crosthwaite, after officiating for Mr. Mackenzie as Chief Commissioner for two and a half months, will return to Simla early in October, when the Bill will go through the Select Committee stage before being finally passed.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon those parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments, which are suited to all ages and conditions, and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, June 20.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

LIEUTENANT L J MATHIAS, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 20th May 1889 :—

22nd Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Hyem Benjamin to be Subhedar vice Ala Singh, pensioned, and Quarter Master Havaldar Moses Samuel to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Hyem Benjamin promoted.

With the approval of the Government of India His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Battery of Naval Volunteers at Karachi to be designated "The Indian Naval Volunteers, Karachi Brigade."

The Indian Naval Volunteers, Karachi Brigade.—The following appointment is made :—

To be Commandant.

Captain G. C. Parker, I. M.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) James Houlbrooke Drummond ; Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) John Shand Douglas Bolton, 14th June 1889.

Lieutenant Frederick Robert Edward Lock, 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd June 1889.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Surgeon-Major A H C Dane, M D, I M S, three months, private affairs.

The services of Lieutenant N G H Turner, 2nd Battalion 4th Rifle Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The date of promotion to Captain of Lieutenant G W Mitchell is 11th May 1889, and not as stated in G O G No. 271 of 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

My Syed Zain-el Edrus is appointed, under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Special Magistrate, and is invested, within the municipal limits of the City of Surat, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice was appointed, on being relieved by Mr. T S Hamilton, to act as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad till further orders.

Mr Janardan Chimnaji Kolhatkar has been appointed, to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri District, with effect from the 1st instant during the absence of Mr Krishnaji Bapuji Niphadkar on furlough.

Mr W Hoonhan, acting Huzur Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Hyderabad District.

A'zam Vishwanath Parsharam Thatte, acting Mahalkari of Malcolmpeth in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Messrs. J D S FitzMaurice and T S Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on the 6th instant. before office hours.

Mr C McIver, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, is allowed an extension for one day of the furlough granted to him, dated 16th September 1887, and subsequently extended by Her Majesty's Secretary State for India.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Huzur Deputy Collector in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification No. 755, dated 22nd April 1889, it is hereby notified that Rao Saheb R T Dave delivered over charge of the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha Sub-Division, on the 25th ultimo, after office hours.

With reference to Government Notification No. 755, dated 22nd April 1889, it is hereby notified that Messrs. Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal and Rewashunker T Dave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach Sub-Division, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo, Huzur Account Officer, Poona, in Government Notification No. 3309, dated 4th May 1889, is cancelled.

Mr W Doderet, C S, was appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Nasik, District Registrar, Nasick, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik District from 1st to 13th May 1889, both days inclusive.

Pralhad Kabhai Barot, late Forest Guard in the Godhra Range in the Panch Mahals Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Khan Rahadur Kazi Kamrudin, Deputy Collector on special duty in connection with the Khoti Settlement work, Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough for three months from 21st May 1889.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr A H Plunkett to be Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, CIE, transferred.

Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas to be Third Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr Plunkett, promoted.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Dahadur Rango Ramchandra Bhardi to be subsantive pro-tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector consequent on the dismissal of Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Rangnath Purandhare.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS &c.,

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Assistant Judge, F P, Broach, privilege leave of absence for one month from the 22nd instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Krishnaji Laxman Desai a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Satara District.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Bhimrao Ramji Gutikar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur District in lieu of one for the Poona District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dadoba Succaram, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Captain G B O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, resumed charge of his office on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Chinto Vinayek delivered over and Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, on the 6th instant, in the forenoon.

The privilege leave for one month allowed to Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, in this Office Notification dated 10th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Thana District are made on public grounds :—

Rao Saheb Narayen Bhawanrao from Mahim to Murbad.

Rao Saheb Padmakar Narayen from Murbad to Mahim.

Mr B Robertson delivered over and Mr Luxmon Gopal Deshmukh received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Kaira, on the 27th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Central Division.

Mr E L Cappel received change of the Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate's office, Poona, on the 23rd ultimo, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Pralhad Krishna Shahane, First Grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Baglan in the Nasik District, is posted to the Sangola Taluka in the Sholapur District.

Mr M C Joshi, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, reported his arrival to the Collector of Ahmednagar, on the 15th instant, in the forenoon.

Southern Division.

Azam Raghavendra Bhajo, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Son in the Dharwar District during the employment of Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandivad at Hubli, or until further orders.

Messrs. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy and F. L. Goldsmid respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, on the 4th instant, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Lakshman Narayan Ajgoankar, District Deputy Collector, received charge of the Sangameshvar Taluka from Mr. Carmichel, and of the Ratnagiri Taluka from Mr. Rand, on the 3rd instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. W. L. Harvey and N. G. Deshpande respectively delivered over over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund Talukas of the Bijapur District on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

Azam Hanmant Wassudeo Mulgund, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sindgi in the Bijapur District during the absence on privilege leave for two months, commencing from 16th April last, of Rao Saheb Govind Venkatesh Datar.

Messrs R S Jayekar, District Deputy Collector, and C P B Wiltshire, First Assistant Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Navalgund and Ron Talukas of the Dharwar District on the 7th instant, in the afternoon.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr Burjorji Nasserwanji, Abkari Inspector in the Rs. 70 grade, was deputed to do duty in the Kaira District from the 26th to 29th November 1888, both days inclusive.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Mr Kissonsing Dowlatsing, Second Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st May 1889, inclusive, and Kashinath Govind, Head Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Wamon Ganesh Pandharkar, Candidate Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was appointed Acting Head Vaccinator vice Kashinath Govind, with effect from 30th April to 2nd June 1889 inclusive.

Vithal Nagesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade, with effect from 25th May 1889.

Dondo Malhar, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khanapur Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, was promoted to Second Grade, with effect from 25th May 1889, vice Vithal Nagesh, reduced.

Datto Venkatesh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Valva Taluka, Satara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 11th May to 10th June 1889 inclusive, and Mahadeo Chintamon, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Vishwanath Anant, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chiplun Taluka, Ratnagiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 8th to 22nd May 1889 inclusive.

Ganesh Appaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pimpalner Taluka, Khandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 5th May to 4th June 1889 inclusive, and Narayan Raghunath, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Raghunath Bapuji, Municipal Vaccinator, Kalyan Town, Thana Zilla, was granted leave on private affairs from 7th April to 6th May 1889 inclusive.

Shankar Khanderao, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Junnar Taluka, Poona Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 8th June to 7th July 1889 inclusive.

Rangnath Pandurang was appointed extra Vaccinator for the Maval Taluka, Poona Zilla, with effect from 20th March to 19th May 1889 inclusive, and substantive pro-tem. Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator from 20th May 1889, vice Krishnaji Ramchandra, reduced.

Govind Moreshwar, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed Special Vaccinator, Indapur Taluka, Poona Zilla, with effect from 20th May 1889.

Jumokhan Hajisaheb, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 17th May to 1st June 1889 inclusive.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr R T Wingate and Lieutenant-Colonel T M Ward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent, Konkan Survey, on the 12th instant, in the afternoon.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr M B Tyabji, First Class Magistrate in the district of Surat, is invested with additional powers.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Mr Manecksha Doctor delivered over and Mr W H Holland received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, B B & C I Railway, in the forenoon of the 8th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—195 casks whisky, R Ramchandra and Co ; 52 packages papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—36 cases gin, D Dadabhoy ; 63 cases provisions, E N Antia.

Peninsular s—1 hogshead brandy, M Rusee and Co.

Alhena s—2 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

Coromandel s—7 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

Pekin s,—8 packages photo materials, Mahadowrao and Babaji ; 20 bales strawboards, A M Shurafally ; 5 cases books, etc, Thacker and Co ; 14 casese chees and bacon, Cowasji Dadabhoy ; 87 packages provisions, etc, Treacher and Co ; 3 cases printing ink, *Times of India*.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubbatino s,—90 cases brandy, M Dadabhoy ; 80 cases brandy, E Bazonji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburg s,—1 barrel rectified spirits, E Bazonji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s,—37 cases genevas, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s,—89 packages brown paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s,—31 packages papers, K Abdcolhoosein.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s,—37 packages clocks, M Gangji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s,—50 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 45 bales wool, N Bhanjee ; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4 bales wool, C Gaitha ; 10 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons ; 166 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 82 cwts mustardseed, D Merwanjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Piera Morris ; 165 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—17 bales tanned skins, M G Joomabhoy and Co ; 795 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co ; 80 cwts gum arabic, F Horns ; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 380 cwts gum arabic, S Pragjee ; 31 cwts gum arabic, A Khimjee ; 6,000 dholls coir yain, M Mooljee ; 8 bales untanned hides, B Esmall ; 100 cwts deer horns, G Suchadind ; 100 cwts deer horns, J Remtoola ; 37 cwts deer horns, A Mahomed ; 100 cwts deer horns, S Shewjee ; 100 cwts babool gum, K Kooshall ; 23 bales untanned hide, W Gamjee ; 6,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indramayo s —100 bales cotton and 19,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 450 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 1 bale cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—214 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 5,754 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushbey and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Eden Hall s—225 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—1,211 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 28,623 cwts rapeseed and 275 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—50 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 200 cwts onions, B Amboojee ; 27 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co ; 11 chests opium, J Nowroji ; 60 chests opium, C Ebram ; 7 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 7 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 13 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 6 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 7 chests opium, G Kedamul ; 8 chests opium, D Dwarkabux ; 19 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 5 chests opium, K Harmukrai ; 30 chests opium, S J David and Co.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—20 chests opium, G Krishnaji ; 19 chests opium, C Ebram ; 44 chests opium, S Abraham ; 38 chests opium, E J Ebraham ; 79 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co ; 93 chests opium, D Sassoon & Co ; 25 bales twist and 5 chests, opium Tata & Co ; 13 chests opium, S J Sassoon.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 20.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation May to date.
Delhi ...	29·588	...	+ ·052	S E	6	89·2	98·0	84·1	—0·6	66	6	...	...	...
Agra ...	29·573	...	+ ·014	E	9	89·2	100·0	83·6	—1·9	69	4	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	29·595	+ ·029	+ ·040	S W	8	85·3	94·4	80·1	—3·6	83	8	0·25	2·90	+0·83a
Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad ...	29·385	— ·098	— ·098	Calm	5	93·8	122·5	86·7	+2·7	37	3	...	...	...b
Karachi ...	29·585	— ·058	— ·003	W	26	84·0	92·7	80·7	—1·7	75	10	...	0·02	—0·04
Ajmere ...	29·600	— ·038	— ·009	N W	4	83·8	101·8	82·5	+2·4	61	2	...	3·79	+2·66
Deesa ...	29·625	— ·007	— ·009	W S W	24	84·7	101·3	80·1	—0·3	62	10	...	1·80	+1·21d
Rajkot ...	29·627	— ·037	— ·015	W	8	83·4	101·5	79·1	+2·3	72	10	...	0·60	—1·31
Neemuch ...	29·640	+ ·039	— ·007	W SW	14	76·7	99·7	78·7	+1·9	84	10	0·56	3·46	+1·62e
Indore ...	29·688	+ ·037	— ·006	W	12	70·3	75·7	66·6	—7·3	81	10	1·73	4·58	—0·27f
Saugor ...	29·574	— ·048	— ·066	S S W	11	74·2	83·3	69·6	—5·4	99	7	0·03	5·52	+2·40g
Jubbulpore ...	29·642	+ ·096	— ·009	S S E	5	74·3	83·9	72·1	—5·2	83	10	...	7·17	+1·56e
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva ...	29·737	+ ·092	+ ·037	W	17	69·8	77·2	69·7	—8·1	93	10

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Salerooms, 2 consignments received per s. s. Merton Hall, consisting of bentwood chairs of various descriptions, also chairs convertible into perambulators, double and single iron bedsteads, spring wire matresses, trunks of sizes, and bath tubs of new designs.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, June 21, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND MYRABOLLUMS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, shed No. 1, on account of the underwriters, landed ex s. s. Poseidon :—
279 full-pressed bales cotton.
283 packets myrabollums, more or less damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale; the dock dues to be paid by the purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Hossein and Co., consisting of China and Japanese ware, such as flower vases and jars, card plates, trays, tea and coffee cups and saucers, teapots, toilet boxes, powder boxes, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co., insolvents—
1 packet containing 137 brilliants, weighing 85 rutties.
The diamond can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 case velvet.
5 cases white mulls.
5 " " shirtings.
On account and at the risk of the concerned, to close consignment—
175 boxes of Gustave Deny's celebrated photographic dry plates of different sizes.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. D. BAIN, consisting of wearing apparel, wire mattress, 10 vols. of Chambers's Encyclopedia, History of the World's Progress, and other books overland trunks, Gladstone bag, dressing bags, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. C. BONNEVIALLE, consisting of side, writing and washhand tables, reclining couch, arm, without-arm, easy and low chairs, cupboard, bedstead, plated curry dishes, teapot and jug, crockery, double-barrelled gun, revolver, dagger, wines, provisions, books, &c.
On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Esmaljee—
50 runlets coal tar.
On account and risk of Vulleji Esauji of Poona—
6 cases Peak Frean and Co.'s biscuits ex S.S. 'Yesso.'
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria, with removable coach box.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light English-built buggy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late J. L. GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the office furniture of Messrs. James Greaves and Co., consisting of writing tables, sample presses, bookstands, pigeon-hole presses, arm and without-arm chairs, copying press, screens, easy-chair, punkas, English office table with pigeon-hole press, washhand table, scales, books, &c.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the premises lately occupied by Hamilton's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, first-rate pictures in gilt frames, table and bed linen, door curtains, carriages, horses, books, garden plants, &c., the property of the late J. L. GREAVES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
An invoice of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trowsers and suits, consisting of fancy check coating, Japanese coating, spotted coating, black and white check coating, check suiting, cockscrew coating, black twill, fancy Venetian check and stripe coating, all-wool check coating, all-wool bird's eye coating, check Venetian colored coating, white serge, black coating, blue coating, Scotch cashmere, &c.
The pieces which are from 12 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, at the back of the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery, and glassware, a "Triumph" family hand-sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of E. DEVONSHIRE, Esq.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 21, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE of DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, CUPBOARDS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at shop No. 2.9, Jackaria Musjid (near Mandvie), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Memon Esmail Allana, an insolvent. Sale will be resumed from lot No. 701.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the following valuable leasehold properties.
First.—All that piece of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1791 4-9 square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, bearing date the 8th day of September 1884 to the said mortgagors for the term of 50 years from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 149-8-7 during the first 10 years of the said term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 224-4-11, during the next 10 years of the said term, and the monthly rent of Rs. 299-1-3 during the remainder of the said term, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the towards the north by Musjid Bunder siding Road South, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, and the said godowns and buildings are assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 99 A, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.
And secondly.—All that piece or strip of land situate to the north of Coorla Street on the aforesaid Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, being 108 feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards, and abutting and adjoining the eastern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described, and which strip of land is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors or their tenants, and which is demised to the mortgagors by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 8th day of February 1883, for the term of 50 years, from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 1-8, for the first 10 years of the term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 2-8 during the next 10 years thereof, and at the monthly rent of Rs. 3 during the remainder of the said term. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1889, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of Mr. Kaikhusrow Dhunjibhoy Mehta, the mortgagee, and on account of the Western India Flour Mills, Ld., the mortgagors, the following property pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of April, 1887, and made between the said company of the one part and the said Kaikhusrow Dhunjibhoy Mehta of the other part.
All that piece of land with the Mill buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situated on the north side of Grant Road, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4368 square yards, be the same a little, more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Revenue, under old No. 2, and new Nos. 13, 465, and new survey number 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Premji Nagji, now in the occupation of the mortgagors, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Gosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio DeSouza, and now the estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all buildings and improvements erected, built and made upon or about the said land, hereditaments and premises, and all such so many and such part and parts of the plant, engines, boiler machinery, mills, utensils and other implements belonging to the said Company, now being in or about or belonging to the said Mills, bakery works, buildings, lands and premises and used and employed in or about the trade or business carried on there by the said Company, as one of the nature of fixed or moveable plant or machinery.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 21, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of vacant piece of land at Woorli, admeasuring 14,783 square yards, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY next, the 29th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KHETWADY LANE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hajee Syed Mahomed Hoosen Shoostry, the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon on the west side of 2nd Khetwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, according to old title deeds, 610 square yards or thereabouts, and according to Collector's bill 661 4-7 square yards, and by recent admeasurement 669 3-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenues, under Nos. 1971 and 3,005, which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and now under Ward No. 1746, and Street, No. 30, and bounded on the north by the temple of Mahadeo, the property of Harrivalabh Haridas, on the south by the property of Hormusjee Shapurjee Patuck, on the east by the said Khetwady 2nd Lane, and on the west by the range of building formerly belonging to Anundrao Kissan, and now belonging to Balgevan Hargovan and Esmael Borah, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of the said late Shaik Hussum Shaik Ahmed, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Syed Mahomed Hoosen Shoostry.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Towers," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by C. Marcks and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 strong mail phaeton with a high bred chesnut Arab horse, perfectly sound, goes in single, and double saddle.
1 large size aviary with birds.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of gray and colored piece-goods, &c.
By order of the Austrian General Consul, the property of the late MR. JOHANN BADUSA will be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at their rooms at 3 p.m., consisting of silver and metal watches, gold chain and rings, medal, wearing apparel, portmanteau, &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.
By order of the Commissariat Storekeeper—
1 horse, No. 2.
1 handsome strong-built Landau on C spring, suitable for single horse.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay C. B. horse, 14-2, 8 years old, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong Bay Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong-built landau by Palkiwalla, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built park phaeton by Silk and Sons.
1 Miniature round front brougham, nearly new, with grey arab, high caste, aged, fast-trotter.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN, KNOWN as "RAJASTAN" AND "WOODLAND."

Under instructions from the executors of the late Hajee Currim Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—
The bungalows known as "Rajastan" and "Woodland" situated at Matheran. The "Rajastan" is a large and substantial house, commanding a lovely view, and is a favourite with visitors on the hill. The bungalows will be sold in separate lots.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 1-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
1 Government horse No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Pitamber Rajaram and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mayaram Jumnadas, the following gold and pearl ornaments consisting of 1 pearl satlado, 1 pair tundora, 4 pearl katas, 2 bajoos, 2 gold kadas, 8 bangles, 1 gold necklace, 1 dora, 1 galpato 1 pochi, 1 toopias, 1 mohanmalla, 1 madalia, and 100 gold beads for mohanmala.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld., and on account of the concerned.

10 bales each 60 pcs. grey shirtings	6 lbs,	32 in,	and	24 yds.			
5	"	60	"	6½	"	32	"	21 "
15	"	50	"	7	"	34	"	24 "
8	"	50	"	9½	"	35	"	36 "
18	"	30	"	14	"	36	"	40 "
5	"	30	"	14	"	39	"	40 "

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUXMESHWAR, Solicitor.
Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.
N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and have been very extensively and carefully noted by some late eminent counsel of the Bombay Bar, viz., Messrs. Anstey, Green and McCollough and also by Mr. Moreshwar, and would be found invaluable to the legal practitioners.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to sell by Auction at Medows Street, near D. Macropolo and Co., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., a valuable collection of useful and ornamental articles, comprising oil paintings and other pictures, old coins, old China glassware, table and bed linen and a quantity of nicknacks, and curiosities, too numerous to mention, the property of a lady recently deceased.
Collection will be on view and catalogues obtainable on each of the three days preceding the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 21, 1889.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect, Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

THE English and French Funds were unaltered yesterday in London and Paris respectively at 98 for Consols and 85¼ for Rentes; but Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower at 107¾. Silver remained at 42 1-16d. per oz. and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £67½, but 4½ per cents. were ⅛ lower, at £70½. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was advanced yesterday to 1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.

At the weekly biddings for Council Bills yesterday, 19¼ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 2 lakhs to Bombay, and 5½ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4¼d., and 13½ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, 21 lakhs to Bombay, and 6 lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 5-32d. It seems unlikely, however, that so large an amount of transfers on Bombay as 21 lakhs, which would bring the total Bills and Transfers placed to 67½ lakhs, against 40 lakhs offered, should have been sold, and a repetition of that part of the telegram has been called for. It will be noticed that the above rates show an improvement of 1-16d. on the previous Wednesday's rates both in Bills and Transfers, though 1-32d. better was got for the latter on Tuesday.

The Wheat Market became dull again yesterday, and Club No. 2 declined 3d. per quarter to arrive via the Canal; but other quotations come unaltered. Linseed also was dull at previous rates. Rapeseed was firm, and the prices wired show an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown and of 1s. 6d. per quarter in Yellow Cawnpore to arrive.

There was a rather better feeling in Liverpool and the Cotton Market closed steady, though with Surats still dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American arrivals were 1-64d. higher, except in the most distant position, where they were unaltered.

The Manchester Market had been less depressed, and there had been rather more inquiry, while prices were steady.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 11 1-16d.; but September Futures were 4 points higher at 10·12 cents, while for August the quotation comes 12 points higher, at 10·59 cents. The Receipts at the U.-S Ports were *nil*.

Demand in our local market from either quarter has subsided to a great extent, and the day's transactions do not sum up more than 1,500 bales, out of which the principal purchases have been in Veerumgaum at Rs. 207½ and Khangaum at Rs. 218, the balance being made up of Dhulia at Rs. 205½ and Bengals at Rs. 200-8 per candy. Notwithstanding the comparative absence of enquiry, however, the tone of the market has kept firm, and prices are unchanged all round.

WHEAT has continued in request for export, and a considerable business is reported again to-day in a firm market, but without any quotable change in rates.

SEEDS.—Large transactions have also transpired in this market in Linseed and Rapeseed, and prices for these are firmly maintained at our last quotations, with an upward tendency; other descriptions are generally quiet and unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,098	bales.
Wheat	15,687	cwt.
Linseed	8,024	"
Rapeseed	7,979	"
Poppy Seed	5,223	"
Castor Seed	829	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, but with rather more doing. The City of Canterbury (s) has been put on the berth for Liverpool and has engaged Wheat at 19s. per ton. The Knight Errant (s) has engaged about 3,000 tons of cargo for Antwerp at 20s. per ton and the Kerby Hall, for Liverpool, has been booking at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at yesterday evening's quotations, at which a little Bank Telegraphic and Demand were done; but a weaker feeling soon prevailed, and sales closed at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71 to 1·71¼	"

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 12th June 1889	Rs. 41,44,652
Silver received during the week	13,43,616
	Rs. 54,88,268
New coin paid during the week	20,03,015
	Rs. 34,85,223
Bullion belonging to private individuals	491,757
	Rs. 39,76,980
Last week	53,37,247

MONEY becomes more plentiful day by day, and the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates by one per cent. this asternoon, the Bank of Bengal having previously put down its rates to the same extent; so that the minimum now stands in both cases at 5 per cent. per annum.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm in anticipation of a reduction in the Bank rate, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established in Fours in all positions. Our quotations now being 100 9-16 for cash, 100½ for the 1st July account, and 100 7-16 for the 30th July, with buyers on every line. For 4½ per cents, 104½ is still the nominal price.

SHARES.—There have been signs of rather more activity in this market to-day, but business has still been upon a small scale considering how much cheaper money has become and prices generally have tended in buyers' favour. We note a decline of Rs. 10 in Jewraj Baloo and Madras United Mill shares at Rs. 1,010 and Rs. 2,050, respectively; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,005; Alliance, at Rs. 590; Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,205; New Great Eastern, at Rs. 745; and Queen, at Rs. 905; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, at Rs. 417½. Hyderabad Deccan and Imperial have advanced Rs. 5, at Rs. 690 and Rs. 575, respectively. Bombay Ice shares are Rs. 3 up, at Rs. 81; Treacher & Co. are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,200 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	720
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	310
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	259	..		220
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	442½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	555
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	445
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Samoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—PEMBERTON—June 19, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Chaplain, Lieutenant Charles Allen Brown, Bombay Staff Corps, to Maude, eldest daughter of Colonel C. Pemberton, Commandant, Marine Battalion.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RYND—May 29, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, the wife of Lieutenant F C Rynd, M S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY—DAVOREN—May 25, at Michael and All Angels, Jalpaiguri, by the Rev R Nagel, Ernest Fitzhardinge, son of the late V C F Berkeley, Esq, to Ella Eliza Lavinia, daughter of the late G T Davoren, Esq.

DEATHS.

SMITH—June 8, at Agra, Marianne, relict of the late Captain Edward Jones Smith.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT and Mr. Justice Jardine have delivered judgment with regard to the dismissal of the complaint lodged by Narayen Ganesh Sathe, the Poona cigar-seller, against the subordinate officials who had given evidence against Haumantrao Jaghirdar, on the ground that they had implicated themselves in the offence of bribery. The case had come in the first instance before Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, who dismissed it on the ground that the complaint was not made in good faith. The Court held that the Magistrate should have confined himself to the consideration whether there was *prima facie* evidence that a criminal offence had been committed. The complaint then came before Mr. East, the District Judge. The complainant asked to be allowed to withdraw the charges; but this request was refused, and on Sathe's declining to give the names of those who had really drawn up the plaint which he had presented, he was committed to custody until he gave the names. The complaint was dismissed on the ground that no injury had been done to Sathe, and also on the ground of the withdrawal of the charges by complainant. Mr. Justice Scott holds that the proper procedure had not been followed, and he proceeds to show where the legal procedure has been departed from. In the first place the learned Judge lays down that in India any person having knowledge of the commission of an offence may set the law in motion by complaint, even though he is not personally injured or affected by the offence. Sir J. Stephen's work on the History of Criminal Law is quoted as the authority for this dictum. Mr. Justice Scott proceeds to draw a distinction between the Sathe case, in which the offence charged is one against public policy, and a case of private fraud, in which the Magistrate "might perhaps have refused to listen to a complaint used as a tool to set justice in motion from a corrupt motive." In other words, a Magistrate may rightly refuse to listen to a charge brought from a corrupt motive in a trumpery case, but the corrupt motive should be ignored in cases of greater consequence. Upon what principle is this distinction based? What is a private fraud? A fraud is an offence against the law. How can the corrupt motive of the complainant be taken into consideration by the Magistrate in one class of cases, when the motive is of no moment in others? We do not contend that the legal distinction does not exist, but we point out that the principle once admitted that the corrupt motive should be taken into account by a Magistrate there is no reason why it should not be applied in grave as well as in trifling cases. Again, it is a point that the Magistrate did not examine the evidence on which the complaint was based, although the record of that evidence—given in the Hanmantrao case—was on the records of his own court. Is it quite clear that evidence which would incriminate the witnesses charged with corruption by Sathe is as a matter of fact on the records? As we have before pointed out, the Indian rule of evidence differs from the English in regard to criminatory answers. In England a witness need not answer a question that might criminate himself. In India the law compels a witness to answer, but protects him against the consequences by providing that whatever he may have said against himself in evidence shall not subject him to arrest or pursuit, or be used against him in any criminal prosecution. Is this wise and necessary provision of the Indian Law of Evidence a dead-letter? If it be valid and effective, it is clear that the Magistrate would not have been justified in resorting to the evidence in the archives in his own court to support or give colour to a charge obviously tainted by corrupt motive.

On this point also we would draw attention to a legal judgment pronounced by two Judges of the Bombay High Court annulling and strongly condemning the procedure of a Magistrate who had listened to a charge of perjury preferred against witnesses who had given evidence in a case still pending. The course taken was, in the opinion of the learned Judges, unseemly and mischievous, and was obviously calculated to intimidate witnesses and prevent them from disclosing the truth. This is a point of view which does not appear to have presented itself to the Judges of the High Court; if not ignored altogether, it has not been allowed the importance assigned to it by the earlier Judges. There is a further consideration which seems to deserve weight in this connection. It is expressly laid down in section 197 of the Civil Procedure Code that if any public servant be accused of an offence as such no court should take cognizance of the offence without the previous sanction of the Government. How can it be argued that the witnesses in Hanmantrao's case—whose offence was alleged to be that of buying their promotion in the public service—could be proceeded against by a private party, or the charge investigated by a subordinate court, without the previous sanction of the Government? However, it has now been ruled that the Magistrate should have dealt with the charge preferred against public servants, and confined himself to the consideration whether there was *prima facie* evidence which, in his judgment, called upon the alleged offenders for an answer. Here then we have the declaration of the High Court that the lower courts have failed to perform their duty in the matter of a criminal charge. What steps are to be taken? None. Both the learned Judges are of opinion (rightly as everybody will at once admit) that "it is not necessary that any further steps should be taken in this particular case." Why not, if there be a failure of justice? Is it or is it not the case that an offence against public policy has been brought to the cognisance of the courts, and that the evidence thereof is in the archives of the courts? How can the High Court reconcile the assumption of a discretionary dispensing power in such a matter with the censure of the subordinate courts for exercising any discretion whatever in the premises? The High Court itself deems it advisable to follow the procedure of those courts while in the very act of declaring it to be erroneous. The only reason assigned, or rather hinted at, for adopting this course is that "in view of events which have occurred since the complaint was first lodged, the High Court is not called upon in the discretionary exercise of its revisional powers to remand the complainant once more." What events have occurred within the official cognizance of the High Court to make Sathe less of friend of equity and justice than when he first presented himself in Mr. Vidal's Court?

Mr. Justice Jardine sets forth in the forefront of his judgment, concurring with that of Mr. Justice Scott, tha tthe result of the mistake committed by Mr. Vidal and Mr. East is that "the persons complained against have enjoyed until this day an immunity from investigation of the corrupt offences to which the complaint relates." If this be so, it is open to Sathe to affirm that the neglect of the High Court to send back the complaint once more for hearing is grave and inexcusable. The judgment goes on to state that the errors of procedure of the Magistrate and the District Judge are rather mistakes of law than errors of judgment, due to a want of reported decisions on two points—first, who may complain? second, what sort of diligence a Magistrate is to use when a complainant capriciously or corruptly tries to withdraw from prosecuting a serious crime. To make these two points clear, Mr. Justice Jardine covers a great deal of ground, over which it is not our present purpose to follow him. But it seems to us that there is a third point of at least equal importance, which is, whether a Magistrate ought not to be authorised to use due vigilance when a complainant capriciously or corruptly brings before his court allegations of crime not made *bona fide*, but with an apparent intention of interfering with the course of justice in a case still pending before another court. The exercise of the revisional powers conferred on the High Court is discretionary, and it is a question which seems to be deserving deliberate consideration whether those powers were more prudently exercised when the Sathe case was twice remanded to the subordinate courts, than they are now, when the Court wisely refrains from remitting that complaint "once more." Which course was better calculated to attain the ends of justice in regard to the offence charged—that of purchasing judicial offices by corrupt payment of money? Lord Macclesfield's case is referred to at length to establish the enormity of such an offence, punished in his case with deprivation of the Lord Chancellorship and a fine of £30,000. He had sold Masterships in Chancery—judicial offices—for sums ranging from £5,000 to £10,000 a piece, and the purchasers had paid him out of the funds of the suitors and wards of court. How did the common sense of the English Government establish the guilt of the chief criminal? By indemnifying the Masters, and continuing them in judicial office, on the one condition that they gave evidence of what they had done. By this means alone was the necessary evidence obtained. Lord Macclesfield himself had calculated that he was secure, and had actually threatened the Masters with a Parliamentary inquiry, "which would be ruin to them and would only be an annoyance to him," unless they submitted more freely to his extortionate demands. "For," said he, "what I have done may have been a little irregular, but you have bought your offices, which is forbidden by law, and you will be deprived of them, unless you act together and oppose a bold resistance." Had the Parliament of England taken the fantastic view that *Magna Charta* would be undone if the Masters were induced by the promise of an indemnity and continuance in office to confess their share in the corrupt bargains of the Lord Chancellor, they would have held their tongues and Lord Macclesfield's calculation would have been justified by the result. This is an aspect of the precedent set in Lord Macclesfield's State trial, which seems to have wholly escaped the attention of Mr. Justice Jardine.

PAUL JULIUS REUTER was born at Cassel in 1818, and when he was 31 years of age and engaged on the telegraph between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin, a happy thought occurred to him. He conceived the idea of collecting and distributing news from all places included in the telegraphic circuits and distributing it to the papers. Although the craving for news was not so great then as it has

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING DIFFICULTY.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Both the India Office officials and Messrs. Freshfield declare themselves annoyed at the publication in the *Times* of the letters affecting the proposed settlement of the Hyderabad Deccan Mining difficulty. There has been no official approval of any scheme for the settlement, and it is now considered likely that Parliament will order the re-opening of the whole matter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRUNING THE INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, introduces a Bill reducing the India Council to twelve members.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Wadsworth yesterday, said that Government have grounds for hoping that the year will continue peaceful.

THE ZEAL FOR RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

[redacted]ived to the memorial sent by [redacted]er of Commerce urging the [redacted]e by every means in their [redacted] railway system in India [redacted]e Government to extend [redacted] been limited by the [redacted]xation on the people [redacted]ry of State for India [redacted]e expansion of the [redacted]with the finances of

[redacted] THE MEND.

[redacted]d is expected to

[redacted]LE.

[redacted]st night [redacted]speech [redacted]m ex- [redacted]er [redacted]es [redacted]und [redacted] this [redacted] 19. [redacted]nbay on [redacted]day. [redacted]e 20. [redacted] steamer [redacted]ay to-day at [redacted]rom Aden arrived.

[redacted]INANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

[redacted]Market closed steady. Surats

[redacted]a	4¾
[redacted] Market has been less depressed	
[redacted]nquiry and prices steady.	
[redacted] India, 30 days' sight.....	1s. 3 15-16
[redacted]. Consols for account	98
[redacted]t. French Rentes.....	85¼ ex cn.
[redacted]nt. Rupee paper.....	67½
[redacted]cent. „	70¼
[redacted]er cent. Sterling Loan.....	107¼
[redacted]ar Silver	42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable interrupted; section Elephant Point-Penang right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th June 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	6	43	...	...
Suez	20	7	6	...	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 19.

10 p.m.	82·9

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

6 a.m.	83·1
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	83·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 20.—Pressure has fallen along the foot of the hills in North-Western India, over Bengal, and Burma, as well aa in Sind and on the west coast. Elsewhere the pressure has risen. The rise is rapid in the central stations, and the depression which lay near Saugor yesterday has apparently almost filled up. Wind circulation is fairly normal, and its force high in several parts of the western and central stations. Temperature has risen in Burma, Bengal, and Western Punjaub, and has generally fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is below normal, except in Burma, Bombay, Sind, and Madras. Rain is general, except in North-Western India and the south of the peninsula.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 14.

THE Government Council has got over a very delicate problem relative to the suspension of Mr. Menezes, the Clerk to the District Judge of Damaun. Senhor Mousinho d'Albuquerque, who ordered the suspension, and the Chief Justice Ennes, under whose instructions the order was resisted, are members of the Government Council, and it is easy to imagine the delicacy of the situation of the two remaining members who were to decide the matter. Undoubtedly it was a daring act to defy execution of an order emanating from a lawful authority, but the majority of the Council appeared to have taken their stand on a constitutional principle that nobody can be condemned without being heard; and acting upon it, the order of suspension has been cancelled. Thus an incident which might have proved embarrassing and disagreeable has been smoothly settled.

The postal employés who have not been paid for the last three or four months owing to an oversight in the current year's budget are at last to receive their dues, as a Ministerial telegram has been received to the effect that their money may be paid pending further orders.

Recent observations have brought out the disquieting fact that medicine dispensed at certain ditpensaries was of such a nature as to lead to serious consequences. A consignment on its way here was intercepted, and a medical board having examined it, found it not only worthless but prejudicial to the health which it is intended to improve. In consequence a strict order has been issued that all medicines, patent or otherwise, are to be submitted to the inspection of the medical board before removal from the Custom House. And all the dispensaries are to be visited and defective drugs destroyed.

On the 9th instant a vessel under the British flag was driven on the bar of Aguada in the direction of Cabo, having lost her masts and the rudder. The Port Officer went to her assistance, and after much difficulty rescued the crew, consisting of six men. The vessel was towed in, and safely moored at Senquerim.

The Government Council have issued orders to the Public Works Department authorising the necessary expenditure, for the preservation of the monuments, buildings, and ruins existing in the old city of Goa. On account of their archæological and historical interest they attract a large number of strangers, and consequent profit to traders. The order declares that it is the bounden duty of every civilized people and Government to preserve from the destructive action of time all that could record of the glorious events of national history.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL DETAINED BY STORM.

No little inconvenience was caused yesterday morning by the non-arrival of the mail from Calcutta. It would seem that beyond Jubbulpore a storm of wind and rain was raging, which prevented the train from Calcutta proceeding, and the North-West Mail had to leave Jubbulpore without the Calcutta mail bags. Owing, however, to the G. I. P. train not having to wait for the E. I. R. mail at Jubbulpore, it arrived at the Victoria Terminus to time yesterday, which is the first occasion on which it has done so since the new system of running the mail trains has been adopted. The Calcutta letters will not reach Bombay till this morning.

ABOLITION OF THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now nearly two years since I first laid before your readers the scheme of the abolition of the present Matriculation on the strength of the weighty opinion of Professor Wordsworth. In his letter to me of July 27, 1887, of which he willingly allowed me to make use, the learned Professor wrote: "I am one of those who wish to see the existing Matriculation abolished as soon as the new School Final is in working order. The colleges would then admit members to Matriculation." The F. S. Examination is to be held in December next, and so, I think, the time has now approached for an impartial examination of the opinion at which the venerable Professor had arrived. As declared by Government, the Matriculation from the current year ceases to be a service-qualifying examination at all, and so it should be turned into the Entrance examination at the several recognised colleges in arts, medicine, and engineering. In his address at the Convocation of the University in January last H. E. Lord Reay said that the School Final will now be the terminus of secondary education, and that the Matriculation will be the starting-point to higher education. By our University entrusting the work of examination to the different recognised colleges in the Presidency, the latter suggestion of His Excellency will be put into practical effect and the examination will also derive its proper status as the Entrance examination to the University by being a stepping-stone to collegiate career. By making the P.E. compulsory to those joining the College of Science at Poona the number of devotees has been decreased, for at the commencement of the present year only seven students joined the college as against seventy in 1887. The authorities at that college can attain their end if they hold an examination like the present Matriculation and admit aspirants only that have a knowledge of drawing and are "up" in English, Mathematics, and Sciences. In short, this "utilitarian theory," as the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis in his erudite lecture on "Education" said, "has much to recommend it" in these hard times. "The difficulty might be met," added the rev. gentlemen, "by the colleges, each matriculating its own students." I hope the academic authorities will not fail to consider this scheme at which Professor Wordsworth arrived after due deliberation, and which has been received with unmistakeably sincere expressions of concurrence by some of the educational organs in this Presidency as well as by those gentlemen who are devoted to the question of educational reform.—Yours, &c.,

June 19. RASTOM B. PAYMASTER.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS' BEER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to expose in the columns of your widely-read paper a grievance from which publicans and private soldiers suffer in Bombay. I allude to the Government Resolution No. 8133, dated 15th Oct. 1884, which prohibits any licensee for the sale of liquors from giving or selling liquor to any private of the British or native army or any police officer on duty. As a sop to Cerberus—the British private—the Government in a paternal spirit added a rider excepting three drinking bars where Tommy Atkins could be served, *viz.*—Green and Read's at the Apollo Bunder, Temple Bar, and the Co-operative Stores. Now, sir, I consider the resolution in question as a humiliation to the British private, and as perfectly useless in attaining the object it was meant to attain. The rider I consider is a slur on the proprietors of other hotels in Bombay. Have not the proprietors of other hotels as much to lose as the proprietors of the three favoured bars if they allow any drunkenness or misconduct on their premises? Again, why should these three favoured bars have the monopoly of Tommy Atkins' custom? As for the working of the Resolution the result is *nil*. Tommy drives a carriage and four through the Resolution by wearing a lance-corporal's stripe when he wants to have a drink at any of the bars not mentioned in the rider. The sooner the Resolution is cancelled the better. What Government should do and what would meet with general approval is to prohibit Tommy being served with native liquor, which Tommy himself designates as "forked lightning," and a glass of which makes him feel as if a torchlight procession was going down his throat. I trust, sir, you will see the justice of the grievance and do some thousands of British privates a favour in ventilating it.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 19. D. P. ROHAN.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered...	6 14	9 54	8 88	9 23
June 19, Wednesday...	0 23	0 12	0 5	0 4
„ 20, Tuursday ...	...	...	...	...
Total...	6 37	9 66	8 98	9 27
Total of corresponding date last year.....	4 37	4 82	5 18	6 41

HOW A "JETTISONED" CARGO WAS RECOVERED.

IN the early part of February last a cotia named Kata Prasad, in charge of Abba Rehmoo, tindal, was chartered by Mahomed Hajee Joosuba to convey a large quantity of rice and dried cocoanuts to Broach, to be delivered to Hoosein Mahomed, Joosuba's partner. Mahomed Joosuba insured the cargo of the cotia with Messrs. Glade and Company, agents for the Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co. Ishmail Tharoo and Ahmed Lal were also on board of the cotia when she was in harbour. They went ashore the day before the cotia sailed, Ahmed Lal returning on board on the morning of the day the craft sailed. When he went aboard he told the kalassees that as the cotia was overloaded he was going to transfer some of the cargo over to another vessel. After a time another cotia was brought alongside, when Ahmed Lal went on board, and on returning to his own ship gave the crew directions to tranship about 300 bags of rice and 26 moodas of dry cocoanuts from his own craft to the other. The name of the other cotia was Sunker Persad. The Kata Persad then set sail from Bombay that same night and went on to Broach, where the cargo on board was made over to Hoosein Mahomed. Abba Rehmoo told Hoosein Mahomed that he had to jettison the best part of his cargo, to save the ship and crew, as he had struck on a rock on the voyage. Hoosein Mabomed immediately telegraphed to his partner in Bombay about the matter, and he wrote and informed the insurers of what had occurred.

On the 7th of February, while Mr. Arthur Collelo, an inspector on the Coast Guard service, was anchored off the Bassein Creek, he, as usual, visited the several native craft in the creek to examine their papers. Among other cotias the Shunker Persad was anchored there, and he called on the tindal, Ismail Farroo, to produce his manifest. The tindal informed Mr. Collelo that he had sent his manifest to Jamnagar by post. The officer disbelieved the statement and pressed him to give up the manifest, which he produced from his waist band. The officer then boarded the Shunker Persad and found that there were 297 bags of rice and 26 packages of dried cocoanuts in excess of what was marked in the manifest. When questioned about the matter the tindal put the blame on the consignors of the cargo, but eventually confessed that a transhipment had taken place. Mr. Collelo then wrote to the representative of Glade and Co. at Broach, and went there himself afterwards. He there saw Ahmed Lall on the bunder. When asked his name he said it was Abba Rehimoo. The officer asked him whether he had jettisoned part of his cargo, and he replied that he had been obliged to do so to save the lives of his crew and his ship. He was then asked whether he would be able to recognise any portion of his cargo if it had been washed ashore and had come into the possession of Government. He said that the cargo could not possibly be washed ashore as it consisted of heavy bags of rice, which would sink like so many stones. Mr. Ardeshir Eduljee, who represented Messrs. Glade & Co. at Broach, then had the tindal arrested, and he was taken to Bassein, where he was shown all his cargo on the Shunker Persad. A departmental enquiry was then held by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, when the tindal admitted that his name was Ahmed Lall. Hoosein Mahomed was also taken to Broach, where he recognised the cargo on the Shunker Persad as the cargo that should have been sent to him in the Kata Persad, owing to the marks.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Aba Rehimoo was charged by Messrs. Glade and Co. with theft, criminal breach of trust as a carrier, and criminal misappropriation of property, under secs. 380, 407, and 403 I. P. C., Jooma Ishmail Tharoo and Ahmed Lall being charged with abetment of these offences.

Mr. D'Souza defended Ahmed Lall and Ishmail Tharoo, Mr. Smith appearing for the prosecution.

Ishmail Tharoo in defence said that he had transhipped the goods from the Kata Persad under instruction from his master, Banjee Callianji, who was on board the vessel at the time, and who promised to see that the mainfest was properly filled in. While on his voyage to Jamnagar he was forced, through stress of weather, to put into Bassein, where a Government officer came on board and examined his manifest. He denied the offence with which he was charged, and said if he had committed it he should not have put into port.

Mahomed Lall said he took the boat alongside the Shunker Persad under orders from Abdool Rayman; that a shet then came on board and ordered the cargo to be removed, who told him that if any enquiries were made he should say that it was jettisoned, which he did on arrival at Broach.

Abdool Rayman said that owing to illness he had arranged with the last prisoner to take the boat to Broach, and that he informed Ismail of his intention, which was acceded to. He handed over his papers to Ahmed Lall and proceeded to his native country, where he was arrested and brought to Bombay. He could not say what took place behind his back.

His Worship remarked that there seemed to be some probability that the defence put in by the first accused contained some elements of truth and that the manifest he received contained the cargo on board. The Magistrate then discharged accused No. 1, and, after framing charges against the other two prisoners, he postponed the case till the 28th instant.

PARSEES AND CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question as to whether the Parsees should continue their connection with the Congress movement or not has at present excited unusual discussion in our community. Hitherto those who are opposed to the Parsees joining the Congress have had their say in the public, and it was only the other day that a good attempt was made by Dr. Katruck to represent the other side. Taking a practical view of the matter, I am of opinion that the Parsees should continue to take an active share in the political movements of the country, as has hitherto been the case, as the Congress is nothing more nor less than a political movement on a larger scale and of greater public utility. Not only am I of opinion that the Congress movement as at present carried is perfectly loyal, but it is admitted by those also who dissuade the Parsees from joining it. So long as it is a loyal movement, I think the Parsees not only may but ought to give their full support to it, as it is capable of doing much good to the country. The presence of the Parsees will have a healthy influence on the Congress, and will be a check on those, if there be any, who would make use of it for any but a loyal purpose. The great secret of the success of the British *Raj* here as well as elsewhere is the liberty enjoyed by the public of free criticism of their policy. I, therefore, believe that the presence of the Parsees will be agreeable to the Government.—Yours, &c.,

Grant Road. A. D. MODY.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 17th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	3 53	Baroda	5 68
Panjoo	2 20	Mehmadabad	3 56
Vaiturna	2 9	Ahmedabad	2 74
Palghur.....	2 21	Viramgam.....	3 40
Gholvad	1 32	Wadhwan	2 0
Daman	3 65	Dabhoe	4 91
Bulsar	1 2	Sevalia	4 45
Navsari.....	1 47	Godhra	5 6
Surat.....	0 56	Kharaghoda	0 54
Broach	1 15	Kim	0 75

DURING the two days before the mail left, says a contemporary, Mr. Gladstone has been occupied in one of the committee rooms upon a private bill. In this, for him, unwonted character, says the London gossip of the *Nottingham Express*, "the right hon. gentleman has astonished his friends and embarassed his opponents by the extraordinary vivacity of his manner. Under examination he answered questions by making little speeches, and when not himself in the witness-box gaily prepared others to withstand the terrors of that ordeal while, by way of a little variety, he discussed law with the counsel, and roods and perches with engineers. Armed with a bundle of papers, in which were several maps, the veteran leader was here, there, and everywhere, almost at the same time, presenting throughout a truly remarkable picture of invincible animation, fertility of resource, and inexhaustible energy. His white hat had a curious fashion of turning up in odd places. I saw a knot of the promoters examining this interesting chapeau as it lay in one of the windows, one of the gentlemen making so bold in its owner's absence as to try it on. Later it got upon the desk in front of the Chairman of the Committee, then it fell in the way of the counsel, and finally two police officers might have been seen speculating upon its ownership. Mr. Gladstone having suddenly run off to the House, leaving it upon a bench, where it was found after the adjournment of the inquiry. Truly, a wonderful old gentleman is Mr. Gladstone.

DISPOSING OF A CREDITOR.

IN the High Court (Appelate Side) yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine, the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Nana Raja and two others was heard. This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who convicted the accused, Nana Raju, Rabha Ragbo, and Mathu Mahadev, of the murder of a Marwaree money-lender, named Pema, and sentenced each of them to be hanged. Mr. V. K. Bhatavadekar appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The third accused was the servant of the deceased Pema, and on the morning of the 29th December last accompanied him to his field. The third accused had borrowed some money of his master, and because he was pressed hard for repayment, he concocted a plan to get rid of him by killing him. He, therefore, sought for, and secured the assistance of, the first two accused on the condition that he should give each of them, as a reward, the produce of his field for one year. Under this arrangement, the first two accused, who were kept in waiting, attacked the deceased as he went to his field on the morning in question; and when he fell to the ground, they strangled him to death. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with one of the assessors, convicted the first two accused of murder and the third accused of abetment of murder, and sentenced all of them to be hanged.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said: The prisoner Mathu has never confessed to complicity in the murder. It now appears that he denied any connection with it when questioned by the Third-class Magistrate at Yeola on the 31st December. On the 8th January he stated before the committing Magistrate he was present when the other two prisoners assailed the deceased Pema. It is proved and admitted that he was then in company with his master Pema for the purpose of looking at the crops in Pema's field, so his presence there was on a lawful and reasonable occasion. (Reg. *vs.* Farler, S C. and P., 603.) Accordingly the rule in Reg. *vs.* Clewes, 4 C. and P., 221, must be applied: —"If it is meant to be charged that the prisoner did not do more than is stated in the confession, there ought to be some evidence to show that." The only evidence of Mathu taking part in the murder consists of statements, since retracted, by the other two prisoners. These statements may be taken into consideration under section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act. But they are not entitled to as much consideration as the testimony of an accomplice witness examined on oath and subject to cross-examination. (Queen-Empress *vs.* Dossa, I. L. R., 10 Bom. 231, and see Field on Evidence, 146.) In the absence of independent evidence and trustworthy corroboration, it would be highly unsafe to find Mathu guilty of the murder, as has been candidly admitted by Mr. Shantaram, who appears for the Crown. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence passed on Mathu. The learned Sessions, Judge bases the convictions of the prisoners, Nana and Rabha, chiefly on the confessions made by them on the 31st December to the Third-class Magistrade, the head-clerk to the Mamlatdar of Yeola, which they confirmed on the 5th January, when these confessions were read over to them by the committing Magistrate. This court directed further inquiry into the allegations of ill-treatment made by these prisoners and three of the witnesses for the prosecution. The Sessions Judge has made a full investigation into these matters. We do not think the three witnesses are to be believed as to the alleged beating of the prisoners at Murkhed. The witnesses also vary in their statments as to the tutoring and ill-treatment which, they say, the police applied to themselves. The evidence of the Third-class Magistrate, who recorded the confessions of the two prisoners and the statements of the three witnesses at Yeola on the 31st December, leads distinctly to the inference that the prisoners and the witnesses made their statements voluntarily. For these reasons, applying the strict rules of law, we confirm the convictions passed on the prisoners Nana and Rabha. But under all the circumstances of the case, and especially those we mention in this judgment, we decline to confirm the sentences of death, but commute them to transportation for life. The evidence discloses a practice of the police to require witnesses to proceed before Magistrates not having jurisdiction over the offence. Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure empowers such Magistrates to take their statements; but we are not aware of any provision of law which empowers a police officer to require the witness to go before such a Magistrate. This procedure is not contemplated by section 160 or 161. The intention of the Criminal Procedure Code is to secure the early attendance of the accused and the witnesses before the Magistrate who has jurisdiction to enquire, as shown by section 170. Even as regards accused persons willing to confess, the attention of the Magistrate should be drawn to Reg. *vs.* Vahala, 7, Bombay H. C. R., C. C., 56. Again, the statements made by witnesses, to Magistrates not empowered to commit cannot be used as evidence under section 288; nor, if false, be treated as false evdence in a judicial proceeding. (Queen-Empress *vs.* Bharma, I.L.R., Bombay 702.) In the present case, these remarks apply to the statements of three witnesses, who seem to have deposed to the Third-class Magistrate on the 31st December that they were eye-witnesses of the murder, and who deposed to the committing Magistrate that they knew nothing about it. The Sessions Judge should report, after making a reference to the District Magistrate, on the authority for the practice which was followed in this case.

THE NEW GRAVING DOCK.

THE second progress report issued by the Port Trust dealing with the month of May says:—

At the beginning of the month the trenches for the foundations of the side walls were commenced. The whole of the timbering for both side walls of the southern half of the dock was got in during the month under report. 478 lineal feet of trench were in progress of excavation, the levels at the end of the month varying from 55·00 to 64·00 T. H. D.

By the end of the month all the necessary earth had been deposited in the dam and the water on the inside pumped down to 68·00, the dam so far is perfectly tight. The two faces of the dam are being pitched.

The main pump has been sunk to its full depth, 45·00 T. H. D., and a second 6" centrifugal pump fixed; and a cross drain connecting the east and west trenches is timbered and excavated to a level of 60·00.

Two new 16-H. P. portable engines arrived for working the pumps, as well as two mortar mills which have been erected.

At the end of the month the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble.....78,000	c. ft.
Composite facing, rough and dressed 19,953	„
Dressed altars and ashlar..... 4,755	„
Rough do. do..... 3,000	„
Sand 42,000	„
Lime 50,000	„
Cement..... 200	Tons.

By the latest report from Mr. McConnochie, the work on the caisson is making good progress. The framing is complete and the outside plating well advanced, and one of the water-tight bulkheads is in position. There is no doubt that the work will be completed and ready for shipment by the 15th of July.

The total excavation done up to the end of the month amounted to 7,447 brass; this has been deposited in the dam and at the reclamation at Tank Bunder.

The daily average number of men and women working at the dock was 1,057.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE date of promotion to Captain of Lieutenant G. W. Mitchell is May 11.

LIEUTENANT L. J. MATHIAS, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, second-class, is confirmed in that grade.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. M. WARD received charge of the office of Superintendent, Konkan Survey, on the 12th inst.

LIEUTENANT F. R. E. LOCK, 2nd Gloster Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. H. C. DANE, M.D., has been granted an extension of leave for three months on private affairs.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has sanctioned the formation of a battery of Naval Volunteers at Karachi. Captain G. C. Parker, I. M., to be Commandant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS and [Brevet-Colonels J. H. Drummond and J. S. D. Bolton became entitled to colonel's allowances from the 14th inst.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for holding a desert banquet in London. This is to celebrate the march across the desert of the Gordon-relieving column. It will, of course, be confined to the officers who have survived and the newspaper correspondent who accompanied the column. The project has gone no further than the feeler circular, which is in the handwriting of Lord Charles Beresford's private secretary. But the reception accorded to it leaves no doubt that it will be popular.

THE MAMLATDARS.

THE following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered in yesterday's *Government Gazette* on public grounds:—

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Appaji Madhekar from Peint in the Nasik District to Sangamner in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Waman Rasal from Patan in the Satara District to Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam from Javli in the Satara District to Parner in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardan from Bhusaval in the Khandesh District to Valva in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Shanker Bhalchandra Bapat from Valva in the Satara District to Satara in the same district.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Govind Mangralkar from Sholapur to Savda in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi from Pandarpur in the Sholapur District to Havely in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Vyankatesh Kirshna Dravid from Parner in the Ahmednagar District to Shrigonda in the same district.

Rao Saheb Daji Ballal Paranjpe from Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar District to Dindori in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe from Sangamner in the Ahmednagar District to Malsiras in the Sholapur District.

Rao Saheb Narhar Bapuji Damle from Malsiras in the Sholapur District to Shahada in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Ragoonath Vasudev Dashputre from Nandgaon in the Nasik District to Taloda in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Pandurang Late from Nasik to Patan in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, on leave, is posted to Pandharpur in the Sholapur District.

Rao Saheb Narayan Wamman Devbhankar from Shahada in the Khandesh District to Nandgaon in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Nachar Dani from Karmala in the Sholapur District to Pimpalner in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Hari Shikhre from Taloda in Khandesh to Bhusaval in the same district.

Rao Saheb Narayan Vishvanath Bhat from Sindkheda in Khandesh to Peint in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Anant Abaji Bhosekar from Haveli in the Poona District to Nagar in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Yeshwant Balkrishna Barve from Sinnar in the Nasik District to Sindkheda in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Bhagvant Balvant Pradhan from Nagar in the Ahmednagar District to Sinnar in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Vinayak Bhave from Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar District to Javli in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vinayak Sharangpani from Karjat in the Ahmednagar District to Nevasa in the same district.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Sakharam Khandekar from Dindori in the Nasik District to Karjat in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Yashvant Choubal, acting Mamlatdar of Savda in the Khandesh District to Amalner in the same district.

Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkar from Koregaon in the Satara District to Dhulia in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Hari Sakharam Nasikkar from Jalgaon in the Khandesh District to Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar from Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District to Khatav in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Yashvant Ballal Tambe from Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District to Shevgaon in the same district.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Khopkar from Khatav in the Satara District to Koregaon in the same district.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Trimbak Chiplunkar from Dhulia in the Khandesh District to Nasik.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Wagle from Javli to Tasgaon in the Satara District.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Vishwanath Lele from Tasgaon in the Satara District to Karmala in the Sholapur District.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

THE *Graphic* contains an illustration of an incident of the Duc d'Orleans' recent hunting tour in Nepaul. The Duke is represented in a howdah on the back of an elephant, holding in his hands the remains of his rifle, which has been broken in two by a blow from a tigress, which has sprung on to the howdah, knocking the mahout over in her spring. The Duke gave the following account of the incident to the artist of the *Graphic*, who visited him at Sheen House, the residenceof his (the Duke's,) father, the Comte de Paris:—

"Two cubs of a tigress had been shot, and the mother hemmed in by a line of elephants. There was an idea that she was crouching in a small patch of jungle behind a tree on the bank of a small stream, but none of our elephants could be got anywhere near it. After some time, my elephant, being pluckier than the others, was induced to move forward and push the tree down. While thus engaged, the tigress sprang out from beside it with a roar and a tremendous leap right to the top of my howdah, smashing in the front of it, breaking my gun with one blow of her paw, and exploding the right barrel before I had time to fire. This is the gun (producing double-barrelled rifle broken in two pieces just below the barrels, the trigger-guard and metal plates wrenched off and twisted by the force of the blow, and with one barrel discharged, the other still at half-cock). Fortunately for me,' continued the Prince, 'she then tumbled backwards, possibly startled by the explosion, and made off for the jungle. My elephant, mad with fright, bolted in the opposite direction, and for a considerable distance nothing would stop her. When at length we got back to the others, we found the whole line of elephants so demoralised that we had to give up sport for the day, and return to the camp. Next morning we cornered our game in nearly the same spot, and I had the good luck to bring her down just as she was crossing the river." "What became of the mahout when the tigress leapt on the elephant?" I asked. "Oh, he managed to slip round in some extraordinary way under the elephant's ears, and was unhurt, but lost his headdress. I am unable to show you the beast, as her skin is now at Ward's, being stuffed, but if you could go there you would see it."

The Duke was accompanied on the expedition by his cousin, Prince Henry of Orleans, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis and Marchioness of Mores, M. de Parseval, and M. de Boissy.

MADRAS.

VISIT OF NATIVE PRINCES TO MADRAS.—Maharajah Holkar, with his Maharanee and party, left the Central Station on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., by the ordinary N. W. line mail for Poona. Rajah Ragoonatha Row Dewan Bahadoor, the Maharajah's late Prime Minister, accompanied His Highness to the station. This morning the Maharajah of Vizianagram, with a small party, arrived from the hills at the Central Station, and was received by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and a few native gentlemen. His Highness is travelling *incognito*.—*Mail*.

SUIT BY A BARRISTER FOR THE RECOVERY OF HIS FEES.—On Tuesday at the Presidency Small Cause Court, before the Chief Judge (Mr. J. W. Handley), Mr. James Henry Nelson, late of the Madras Civil Service and barrister-at-law, through his attorneys, Messrs. Wilson and King, sought to recover Rs. 750 from A. Nallachella Noidoo, being the amount due by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done by the plaintiff as defendant's advocate in conducting the defence on the re-hearing of calendar case No. 3 of 1888 on the file of the Sessions Court of Cuddapah in the month of September 1888. The plaintiff's attorneys urged they were entitled to sue in Madras, as their client was engaged in Madras, and the fees were payable in Madras. Mr. Theroovencata Charriar, who appeared for the defendant, contended that under a ruling of the High Court a suit was not maintainable by counsel for fees due on account of professional services, but admitted that morally he was indebted on behalf of his client. His honour was of opinion that the suit ought to be dismissed, but the case was adjourned on Mr. Wilson's application for the same, for the purposes of employing counsel to argue the case. The suit was accordingly adjourned to the 13th August next.—*Ibid.*

A HOSPITAL at Molokai, where all the aid of modern medical science may be brought to bear to eradicate leprosy among the people for whom Father Damien gave his life, is the memorial it is proposed to erect to the martyr's self-sacrificing heroism.

GREAT excitement was caused in Rome on 29th ult, by a report that the Pope was dead. A large concourse of people flocked at once to the Vatican, but it was soon discovered that the rumour was unfounded, and that his Holiness was in the best of health.

WANTED (?) Rs. 1,200.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I invariably decline to answer anonymous letters appearing in the public press, and, perhaps, for the best of all reasons that the writer has not the courage of his convictions, that under a pseudonym he may hide the unworthiness of his motives, and because such writers thus unchivalrous in their mode of attack know that it is impossible for the replier to have the same advantages. "In Love and War" it is said to be fair to take to the bush or ambuscade and fire at your enemy in the open, but in a public newspaper any honourable man would decline to enter into such an engagement, notwithstanding the risk he would run of being called a coward, thought guilty, &c., by those of the same ilk as those who descend to such methods. If, therefore, I answer your correspondent "Self's" letter, which appeared in your issue of to-day, contrary to my usual rule, it is because I feel that my personal preferences ought not to allow hurt to a cause that to me is far more important than these can ever be. But for this reason, I shall decline to notice any further communication from your correspondent unless he honestly puts his name.

Replying to Query No. 1, the building of the church did *not* form part of the scheme to which the Commander-in-Chief gave his express approval, as was *clearly stated* in the following paragraph, which is taken from the Programme of the Bazaar, viz:—

The object of the Bazaar is to liquidate the debt of the church, and to form the nucleus of a fund for building a Military and Naval Church at Colaba, which is very urgently needed; and a Soldiers' Home for the British soldiers of the Garrison of all denominations.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of India, General Sir Fred. Roberts, writes of the latter project, that "*he approves much of the scheme, and wishes it every success.*" In a similarly gracious and cordial way have all those written whose names are given above.

Replying to No. 2, the statement that a very large portion of the amount realised by the Bazaar went to the reduction of the church debt is correct, and in *complete accordance with the professed object* of the Bazaar, as set forth in the above paragraph, which was, first, the extinction of the church debt and then the formation of a *nucleus* of a building fund. A *nucleus* was obtained for the Home, and now amounts altogether to about two thousand rupees, but as this was raised for the *permanent building*, we thought it only fair to the subscribers and givers of the goods to retain it for that purpose, hence our application for pecuniary assistance for the temporary building.

As to why we do not build and use the amount, the answer has already been explicitly given in the circular which forms the base of your correspondent's remarks:

"As yet the site for the building has not been granted, which cannot therefore be proceeded with."

And the reason why we propose to open a temporary Home is similarly stated in the very next paragraph.

"But as many consider that a Home is imperatively required, the ground-floor of a building on the Colaba Causeway, facing the offices of the Tramway Co., has been secured for a year, which will be furnished and fitted up as a temporary Home, and it is hoped opened on the 1st July.

Replying to query 3, copies *were sent* to the patrons and to many officers of the garrison, including Major Wilford, President of the Soldiers' Institute, Colaba, who, in consequence of this very issue of the paper, very kindly suggested to me that the public and the soldiers of the garrison, would lose *all* interest in the project unless a temporary institution was started at once.

In his fourth query your correspondent—I much regret it for his sake—suggests that the money now given may be sunk (?) as the former amount—a suggestion that one can hardly conceive of an English gentleman making without reference to the writer, who in some humble way holds a public position in this city. But even this was not necessary, for if your readers will refer back to the above last quoted paragraph, they will see that it is stated over my own signature, and with

passed too much on your space, a report of our entire work was published early in April, giving our income and expenditure *in detail*, including the Bazaar, up to the end of February of this year, copies of which report were sent to the daily papers of this city, to those who had kindly contributed to the funds, and to others. Your correspondent's insinuation and assumption, therefore, that there is "nothing to show for them" (subscriptions) is entirely gratuitous. The spirit of the letter throughout is so sinister that I should be fully justified if I largely dealt with it from this standpoint, but I have endeavoured dispassionately to deal with the matters of fact raised by it, leaving your readers to deal with your correspondent as seems best and fittest in the realms of their own minds.—Yours, &c.,

June 20. GEORGE W. CLUTTERBUCK.

SEQUEL TO THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE'S JUDGMENT.

(Continued from yesterday's "Gazette.")

I AM of opinion that the magistrate had no authority to allow the complaint to be withdrawn, and that he ought to have so informed the complainant. In Emp. *vs.* Lilladhar we ruled as follows a complaint in a warrant case:—The magistrate had no power, under Section 345 of the C.P.C., to permit the case against her to be compounded. The offence was not one regarding which a magistrate can offer a pardon under Section 337, or in which a magistrate can permit a withdrawal of a complaint under Section 248, the complaint in the present case being a warrant case, not a summons case." Section 248 only applies to cases punishable with not more than six months' imprisonment; and even a complaint of a minor offence of this sort cannot be withdrawn by the complainant unless he satisfies the magistrate that there are sufficient grounds. But the complaint in the present case relates to offences that bring down heavier punishment, and the facts alleged deeply concern public policy and the administration of justice. So that the enacted law does not allow the indulgence given in Section 248; and, therefore, as a matter of strict law, the wish of the complainant to withdraw was irrelevant and immaterial. It has been held that even in the absence of a prosecutor, the Grand Jury may return a true bill if the other evidence sustains the indictment. As pointed out by the Full Bench, the object of criminal procedure is the punishment of crime, I think the diligence exerted by a magistrates ought to depend on all the circumstances of the case, the gravity of the offence, and the presence or absence of what is alleged as proof. It is plain that many crimes would go unpunished if the magistrate refrained from investigating them as soon as a complainant or informant expressed a wish to withdraw. It is well known that this desire arises, not only from the wish to avoid expense or trouble, but also in many cases because the complainant or informant is solicited by the person accused or his friends. This is pointed out in Lambard's Eirenarcha or Office of the Justices of Peace in the time of Queen Elizabeth, p. 215, edition of 1619, when, speaking of the reason for requiring a complainant to take oath of the truth of his complaint, he writes:—"I have found by experience that without such an oath many informers will speak coldly against a felon before the face of the Justice, having beliko first made their bargain with the offendor or his friends before that the Justice did hear of the cause." This is one reason why complainants are bound over to appear at the trial. It may be mentioned that in the Regulations passed nearly a century ago by Lord Cornwallis in order to restrain bribery and corruption on the part of officials, provision was made that the person who came into the local Court and gave the information should be bound over to appear. The magistrates are also required to act with diligence, as well as discretion, in enforcing the laws which punish crimes. In the Petition of Right one complaint is that sundry grievous offenders "had escaped the punishments due to them by the laws and statutes of this your realm by reason that divers of your officers and ministers of justice have unjustly refused or forborne to proceed against such offenders according to the said laws and statutes." Her Majesty has an interest in the matter, for she is to see that all in authority under her do their duty, and that justice is duly administered to all her subjects. (Bush *vs.* Harrison, 25 L. T Q. B 25.) If the magistrates were to cease to investigate whenever a complainant wished to withdraw or refuse to answer, many crimes would pass unpunished, it would be difficult to preserve the peace or protect property, the subject would often fail to receive the protection due to him from the Crown, the Crown itself might be assailed by secret or open conspiracies. The Crown is often at a difficulty in securing detection, has sometimes to act on suspicion, and often to make use of such mean instruments as approvers and informers. Accordingly, the officers to whom the protection of the peace is entrusted by the Crown are armed with powers which enable them to act with diligence and vigour, even where no complainant comes forward. The district magistrate and other magistrates of certain grades or specially empowered, may, under Section 191 of the Criminal P. C., act upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that any offence has been committed. This may be done where an offence against public justice has been committed by bringing a false charge and the prosecutor does not go on with it. (Emp. *vs.* Nipoha, I. L. R. 4, Cal. 712) I agree with Phear, J., in the matter of Surenda Nath Roy, 5, Ben. L.R. 274(at p. 289), that this "is a provision of the law for enabling a public official to take care that justice may be vindicated, notwithstanding that the persons individually aggrieved are unwilling or unable to prosecute." "Persons invested with judicial authority must put the law in force, although they may think that in the case before them it will have an unjust operation, and although they are by statute clothed with a discretion." Per Bramwell, L. J., in Q. *vs.* Bishop of Oxford, 4 Q. B. D. at p. 545. "A Justice of the Peace has no authority to select whom he pleases to pardon or prosecute, and the prosecutor has even a less power, or, rather, pretence, to select than the Justice of the Peace." Per Lord Mansfield in Rex. *vs.* Rudd, 1, Cowper 331. at p. 336.

I think it follows from the above that the district magistrate ought to have examined the record of the trial of Hanmantrao mentioned in the complaint, in order to see whether it was true that the persons accused had themselves made statements which might be used as evidence of their guilt. The existence of such evidence is alleged in para. 3 of the complaint. The magistrate was bound to follow the interpretation of Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act laid down by this Court in Q. E. *vs.* Ganu, I. L. R. 12, Bom. 440, so long as that judgment remains not overruled. Instead of forming an opinion whether such evidence existed, and whether, it constituted a *prima-facie* case, the magistrate made a rigorous inquiry into what, following the judgment of the Full Bench, were irrelevant matters, I mean the motive which had induced the complainant to make the complaint and the names of the persons who had helped him to frame it. It is important to notice that the judgment of the Full Bench alludes to the admissions made by the persons now complained against at the trial of one Hanmant and suggests the question whether there was other evidence besides. The record of this trial was a record of the District Magistrate's own Court and in his own control and custody. The case of Hanmantrao had been appealed to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Candy, and in the judgment in appeal, which that learned Judge sent to the District Magistrate, occurred the following passage, which refers to three of the persons now accused by name:—How then are Dabir, Satbhai and Jawarkar accomplices with Hanmantrao in the alleged offence?

The answer is because they say they gave, or assisted in giving, the money. Illustration A to Section 109, Indian Penal Code, runs:—A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe. A has abetted the offence defined in Section 161." Now although this judical utterance was not intended to settle the question of the guilt or innocence of men not on their trial, it was an intimation from the Sessions Judge to a Court subordinate to him sufficient to put that Court, the District Magistrate, on inquiry and examination of the record, at the time when it behoved the District Magistrate to consider whether it was true, as alleged, that the record contained proof of the offence. The following part of Mr. East's order of dismissal regards this question. He says of the complainant: "He knows nothing of the facts but what he has read in the newspapers. The alleged acts of the persons he accused did him no harm directly, and the indirect or consequential harm whether it took the form of shook to his feelings, lessened faith in his fellow-men or otherwise was of so infinitesimally small a kind that the law could not be expected to regard it." It may be assumed that if the complaint had related to treason or murder or any of the other great pleas of the Crown, the magistrate, in spite of any desire of the complainant to withdraw the complaint, would have taken the trouble to see whether it was the fact that his own record contained proof of the crime. The same may be said of complaint as regards some great offence, which any person accused may intend to commit. So if a coroner were referred to documents in his possession as evidence of a murder, or asked to walk a few steps to convince himself that there was a dead body, I doubt not that he would use that amount of easy diligence, although the person complaining had expressed his regret that he had ever put the peace officer on the scent. The present case, however, is a complaint against certain magistrates who are also, as mamlutdars Civil Judges, exercising a wide jurisdiction without appeal under Bombay Act 3 of 1876. The complaint relates to their purchasing of the judical office. The question then is whether this offence is to be regarded as so slight as to justify a magistrate in dismissing the complaint without discussing the incriminating evidence pointed out by the Sessions Judge. Let us see how this matter stands on authority. In Harrison *vs.* Bush (25 L. T. Q. B. 25) the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Campbell, delivered a judgement, declaring the right of the subject to petition her Majesty's Secretary of State to remove a magistrate guilty of misconduct. The Court of Queen's Bench was of opinion that it is not only the right, but the duty of the subject to get the misconduct inquired into, and punished. Lord Campbell said: "In the present case little need be said to show that the communicator had both an interest and a duty in the subject-matters of the communication. Assuming that Dr. Harrison had misconducted himself as a magistrate in the manner alleged, all the electors and habitants of Frome had suffered a grievance by a magistrate having fomented the riot instead of quelling it and having endangered, instead of protecting, life and property within the borough. They have an interest that they may not longer remain subject to the jurisdiction of a magistrate who so violates the law. Again, if Dr. Harrison had so misconducted himself as a magistrate, he had committed an offence, and it was the duty of those who witnessed it to try, by all reasonable means in their power, that it should be enquired into and punished, Duty in the proposed canon cannot be confined to legal duties, which may be enforced by indictment, action, or mandamus, but must include moral and social duties of imperfect obligation. One mode of proceeding for this offence would have been by applying to us for a criminal information, and seeking to have the offender punished by fine and imprisonment. But another, which, though milder, may be more effectual, is to try by lawful and constitutional means to have the offender removed from his office without calling down upon him the sentence of a Criminal Court. In this land of law and liberty all who are aggrieved may seek redress, and the alleged misconduct of any who are clothed with public authority may be brought to the notice of those who have the power and the duty to inquire into it, and to take steps which may prevent the repetition of it." It is an ancient principle of English justice that magistrates and judges must be law-abiding men. In the 45th article of Magna Charta the Crown promises as follows:—"We will not make any justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs, but such as know the law of the realm and mean duty to observe it." It is, no doubt, desirable that the accuser of a magistrate should come into Court with clean hands; but this is not material where the matter is one materially affecting the public. (Shortt on "Informations," pp. 24-36; R. *vs.* Norris, 2 Lord Kenyon 300; R. *vs.* Steward, 2 B. and Ad. 12.) In Rex. *vs.* Steward, Lord Tenterden, C. J., in granting a criminal information for bribery in the election of an alderman, on the sole testimony of a *particeps criminis*, uncontradicted, distinguished the case from one of private fraud in the following terms:—"This is an offence against public justice, and concerns an office which, in addition to its other duties, involves those of a justice of a peace. The distinction is very important." In estimating the gravity of an offence, the Courts look to other considerations besides the amount of punishment and whether the law allows it to be compounded or not. The circumstances have to be considered, as in the case just quoted, especially in reference to the public policy which is bound up with the purity of the persons who administer justice. The Courts must look on these offences in the same light as they are regarded by Imperial Parliament, the Supreme Legislature, and by the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, the Supreme Judicature.

In one celebrated case, the purchase of judicial offices was treated as a breach of Magna Charta, which I need hardly say, is one of the laws on which the allegiance of the subject depends. (See Norman J.'s remarks in the matter of Ameer Khan, 6th Bengal L. R. p. 452.) The case I refer to is the impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor in 1725, 16, Howell's State Trials, 767, for high crimes and misdemeanours, of which he was convicted by the unanimous judgment of the House of Lords. The impeached Earl urged that his selling of judicial offices was legal; and the long report of the State Trial shows that he tried to meet the argument of the Commons of England drawn from Magna Charta by the reply that there was a great distinction between his own act of selling an office of justice and that of Lord Chancellor Bacon of selling decisions by taking bribes from suitors. This reply was pressed over and over again. But the Commons insisted that the famous 40th Article of the Great Charter of King John—"We will sell to no man, we will deny to no man either justice or right," had been broken by the sale of offices, which they said was forbidden by the ancient law of England, by the Acts of Parliament they recited, and by the charters of the kings. It was urged that the difference between the Justice of the Peace who bought or bargained for his office and the best and most lawful men who were, alone to be appointed, was well ascertained centuries ago, as appeared from the directions to the Chancellors, in 12 Rich. C 2, and 11 Hen,. 4 Roll Parl. Num 28. It was urged that such indulgence as had been allowed in the purchase and sale of offices, and the permission to the officials to make private profits out of judicial places had caused many oppressions of the people. The following are passages from the argument of the Commons of England at p. 1-335:—"But the Common Law and the several Acts of Parliament before mentioned do not only still remain in force with respect to the Lord Chancellor, but have been confirmed and enforced by other statutes. And the great charter of our liberty—Magna Charta, C. 29, Co. 2, Inst. 55-56—does imply this *nulli vendemus justitia mant rectum*, which, according to my Lord Coke's comment, is spoken in the person of the King, who in law is present in his own Courts of Justice, and repeating these words, which (says he) extend to the end, which is justice, and to the mean, whereby justice may be obtained, which is the law; or, as it must be understood, the administration of the law by the officers of justice; unless it can be supposed that the statute provides against the lesser evil, but allows the greater mischief; but it prohibits the sale of a particular decree or order, which may be right and just in itself; but leaves the King's superior officer at liberty to sell the whole body of the suitors of the Court in the gross, to the exaction and oppression of the under officers, in the fees which they shall demand against law and right. So that if the Earl impeached had exemplified this rule of my Lord Coke in the Court of Chancery, where he immediately represented the King's Royal person; and once in a term sitting in Court between his Masters, who paid for their places out of the suitors' effects, had repeated to the suitors this glorious declaration, *nulli vendemus justitiam*—he must have made a very inconsistent figure, in the opinion of the meanest capacity. It will then be plain, that as to such offices, which are in the immediate gift and disposal of the Crown, they cannot in their own nature be saleable or disposed of for money; because the King himself cannot be supposed to suffer them to be put to sale. And the Ministers of the Crown, who have no immediate right in the office, and are only to execute and confirm the King's pleasure in the disposal of the office, cannot sell that which is not their own; nor ought, nor can they lawfully take any fee or reward for accepting resignations, or making new grants, or admissions into places, or for conferring inferior offices, with which they are entrusted by virtue of their own office; which would be the taking money for the doing of their office, contrary to the law, and the before mentioned statute."

(P. 1339) "So that it is a breach of his trust in the Lord Chancellor to confer any of these offices for gift or brocage, or to name and appoint unfit and insufficient persons, since it is the duty of his high office to provide a supply of proper officers to carry on the due execution of justice in that court."

(P. 1343) "And some instances were cited out of the Roman Law, where part of the revenue of the Emperors did arise out of perquisites of this kind; from whence it was inferred that the taking of these sums for sale of offices was not against natural justice. But these are of no authority in this kingdom, when they are repugnant to the law of the land, and have never been received; and the common law of England must be the rule of justice in this case."

(P. 1345) "And when it is said that a good officer may give money for his place and may resist the temptation of extortion, it is what the law of England would not trust to human frailty."

The connection of the law against brocage of offices with Magna Charta is more apparent when the history of our law is considered. The 24th article enacted is as follows:—"No sheriff, constable, coroner, or, other our bailiffs, shall hold pleas of the Crown." In commenting on this article in his history of our "Constitution," Sir Edward Creasy remarks that the Anglo-Norman Kings used to make a regular profit by selling the office of sheriff:—"The effect of this, of course, was to produce great oppression of the people, as the officials, who paid thus largely for their places, strove to indemnify themselves by exacting immoderate fees, by unjust confiscations, by imposing excessive fines, and every other species of extortion." The variety of the abuses at which the 24th and 45th articles of Magna Charta struck are set forth in the *Mirror*, the passages being extraced by Mr. Finlayson in his history of the "English Law," Vol. I., p. 288, where he pronounces the 24th artitle to be "one of the most important to the people of any to be found in the Charter."

The effect of the Statute 5 and 6, Edward 6, C 16, an Act against buying and selling offices, was much argued at this great State Trial. It has since been extended to offices held under the Government of this country, and the statute itself, the judicial interpretations of it, and the Act extending it to all the colonies are plain indications of the view taken by the Parliament of England of the impolicy of allowing judicial offices to be sold. The preamble begins:—"For the avoiding of corruption which may hereafter happen to be in the officers and ministers in those courts, places, or rooms wherein there is requisite to be had the true administration of justice or service of trust, and to the intent that persons worthy and meet to be advanced to the place where justice is to be ministered or any service of trust executed should hereafter be preferred to the same and none other." The person who gives or pays any sum of money, reward, or fee for such a place, or makes a corrupt agreement about it, "shall immediately," upon making the gift, payment, or agreement, "be adjudged a disabled person in the law, to all intents and purposes, to have, occupy, or enjoy the said office."

(To be continued.)

THE SPANISH EXHIBITION.

THE success of the Italian Exhibition at Earl's Court last year has encouraged its promoters to institute a show, similar in its aims, of the products of Spain, a country which, not with standing its numerous claims on our interests, is still one of the least known of European kingdoms. Its natural resources are almost incalculable, and, with a settled Government, there can be little doubt that these resources will, in the course of time, be developed. The Exhibition has been conceived with the idea of bringing prominently before the British public all the potentialities which reside in the Iberian Peninsula. The moving spirit of the undertaking is the Duke of Wellington, who appropriately presides over the Reception Committee, not in his capacity of Peer of the United Kingdom, but as a Grandee of the First Class of Spain, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and possessor of some half-dozen other Spanish titles, which he has inherited from his great uncle. At the present moment the vast building is in a state of chaos, and it is difficult to believe that everything can be arranged, although, no doubt, great progress will be made in the brief intervening space of time. Up to the present, the chief efforts of the staff appear to have been devoted to hanging the pictures, which cover the walls of half-a-dozen rooms branching from the western aisle. Taking the collection as a whole, it cannot be said to possess any special feature, or to give anything like an adequate illustration of modern Spanish pictoria l art; but here and there, amidst the arid waste of mediocrity, the critical visitor will come across examples which will well repay careful study, especially amongst the historical pictures, few of which, however, are of Spanish origin. The sculpture annexed stands out in conspicuous relief. It is true that many of the best examples of the art are not of Spanish, but of English origin, but if there were to be an award, it would have to be equally divided. Hundreds of workmen are busily engaged in erecting stalls and arranging the goods which are to fill them, and no doubt by the time the Exhibition is thrown open to the public there will be a fairly satisfactory show. In the grounds several of the features of the Italian Exhibition have been retained. The Colosseum and the Roman Forum have disappeared, but the Doge's Palace at Venice remains, and there is a wonderfully realistic picture of the City of Seville, its surroundings and a part of its interior, including the market place, of which we have a most brilliant and picturesque panorama. These are but a few of the features which should render the Exhibition attractive, and it can hardly be doubted that the enterprise of its promoters and its inherent merits will command success.

A DIFFICULT CASE.

THERE is a certain learned judge who sits in one of the London High Courts of Justice, who says that patent medicines, or what he is pleased to term them, "quack medicines," should never be used except on the advice of a medical man. The judge may be correct as to the large majority of patent medicines, but there are exceptions to this rule. If our readers will carefully follow the history of the case below, we feel quite sure that they will agree with us. The case in question is that of the young son of Mr. Thomas Buzzard of Belton, Uppingham, Rutland, who, in January, 1881, was attacked with rheumatism in the feet, which rapidly extended over the entire body. The family doctor was called in, who diagnosed the case "rheumatic fever," and attended the patient until October, 1882, when he gave the case up as beyond his skill, ordering him to be sent to the Leicester Infirmary, where, at the end of two weeks, he was discharged as incurable. From here he was brought home completely crippled, and very badly deformed, his feet being drawn up to his hips and seemingly firmly fixed. He was perfectly helpless, and suffered most intense pain. As a last resource he was placed under the care of a celebrated physician in Leicester, where he remained for a long time, but continued to grow worse. Having now been a helpless cripple for over three years, and his case being pronounced incurable by some of the most celebrated medical men in the Midland counties, his parents were persuaded by Mrs. Mary Ann Halls, who lives at Uppingham, to use St. Jacobs Oil; Mrs. Halls relating to them her own case of having been a cripple for years and being permanently cured by the use of the Oil. A few bottles were purchased, with the result that, after applying the contents, the son was able to get about on crutches. Continuing the use of the Oil, he became perfectly cured, and Mr. Buzzard, writing to the proprietors of St. Jacob's Oil, 45, Farringdon-road, London, under date of March 16, 1888, says that his son now often walks eight miles in a single day, that he is perfectly cured. The case is regarded by himself and wife, as well as his neighbours, as a most miraculous cure. From the foregoing it is nearly shown that the preparation in question, although under the ban of a patent medicine, possesses wonderful curative properties, and it being an outward application can do no one any harm. While the learned judge may advise us "not to use patent medicines unless prescribed by a member of the medical profession," there are cases, as the facts above clearly show, where St. Jacob's Oil has accomplished ina very short period, that which the most eminent medical men have vainly tried to accomplish for three years, and then signally failed.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 19th June, 1889:—

Value of silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 12th June 1889			Rs. 76,537
Value of Government silver on do. do. ...			40,68,115
		Total...Rs.	41,41,652
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept.		13,39,466	
Do. do. Government ..		4,150	
			13,43,616
		Rs.	54,85,268
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week..		20,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		3,045	
			20,03,045
Balance on evening of the 19th June 1889		Rs.	34,85,223
The Balance comprises—			
Silver held on account of the Currency Department ...	Rs. 6,14,677		
Do. Government....	28,70,546		
	Rs. 34,85,223		
There is in addition awaiting assay —			
Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 4,91,757		
Do. to Govt. ..	.....		
	4,91,757		

Copper coin ¼ annas paid into the Copper Coin Depot from 1st to 19th June 1888 of the value of Rupees ..17,500

SOME useful information about the Shah of Persia, says a home paper, is given by Prince Mestschersky. He is no longer the Oriental he was ten years ago, and if he appears in London in the plain attire he wore at St. Petersburg, he is not likely to be stared out of countenance or mobbed in the streets. His Majesty has Europeanised himself a little. He speaks French better, and is said to be more civilised generally. His taste for jewels has undergone a complete change. The public will see him no more with the famous aigrette of diamonds in his head-dress, which consists of a black lambskin cap. The officials at Buckingham Palace will not be sorry to learn that the Royal guest who was entertained so splendidly in London on his first visit, has improved in his etiquette.

A REVOLUTION IN THEOLOGY.

THE Rev. Edwin Hatch, D.D., Reader in Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, and Rector of Penleigh, Essex, delivered the Lee Lecture on Sunday (26th ult.), in St. Giles Cathedral Edinburgh, to a large audience, which included the ex-Moderator of Assembly and many clergymen.

His subject was "Modern Methods in Theology," and his discourse on the subject, which was clear, elegant, and eloquent, was listened to with marked attention. The contribution which each age makes to the sum of knowledge, he said, must be looked for in the line of its greatest intellectual activity. The greatest activity of their age was unquestionably in the domain of political science. Their age was also differentiated by the greater tenacity with which they held what they knew. Their knowledge of the physical world was no longer a mere piling of speculation upon speculation, each of them appealing to a certain type of mind. They had passed into a new atmosphere. They had around them not the gla mour of a splendid mist, but the light of day. Science had passed from doubt to certainty. It was by the application of this method, and by the sense of certainty which it represented even more than by the splendid results which had been achieved, that their age was distinguished from the ages which had gone before it. But when they turned from the domain of the physical sciences to that of theology, they found that the majority of men were in the same state of mind in regard to it in which their ancestors were 500 years ago. Physical science began by ascertaining, in the case of the group of phenomena with which it had to deal, the conditions of their existence and the law of their succession. The ancient hypothesis as to the formation of the earth had yielded to the science of geology. Hypothesis still went on, but it was checked at every step by a reference to the record that lay beneath their feet. The earth itself, when rightly questioned, told the story of its birth. As the physical forces that acted upon this planet had left their products and the evidences of their actions in the strata of its crust, so the spiritual forces that acted upon human nature had left their products and the evidences of their action in literature, in usages, and in institutions. Literature, usages, institutions—these were the fossil world of thought. They were around them in an almost infinite mass, and to the majority of men they were what the phenomena which geology dealt with before were the study of science began. They were apparent everywhere; but they taught no lesson. They were mere curiosities of the thoughts of past generations and were labelled and described like the objects in a museum:—"This is the opinion of Plato, this is the belief of the ancient Greeks, this is a usage of the early Christians." When they were studied more seriously, they were commonly studied in an attitude of criticism. Men took as a standard the state of mind at which they themselves had arrived and by it they measured the thoughts of their predecessors. The world of which they were a part was linked by a chain of perceptible succession to the world, it might be, of a million years ago. The proof of that was confirmed every day. The inference which physical science offered mental science was that there was similar continuity between the strata of human thought. It suggested that instead of discussing on abstract grounds the probable truth or falsehood of an opinion, they should trace its history. It bade them ascertain from what preceding form it had come to be what it was, and, by so tracing the law of its development in the past to estimate the relative value of the forms which survived in the present. As the result of progressive action, they learned—not from metaphysics, but from history—that the action of God in the human soul, no less than His action in the material world, had been gradual and progressive. He had manifested Himself in many operations and in many ways. Every new thought had been a new revelation. The fact of the gradualness of the manifestation was the sublimest, as it was also the most certain of truths. This was the contribution that their age seemed to make to theology. It altered its character. It transferred its basis from metaphysics to history, it abandoned the search for essences, and looked only to the operations of spiritual forces. It recognised in the operation of spiritual force a revelation of the nature of spirit, in the same way as the operation of physical force revealed all that they knew of the nature of matter. In doing this it gave to theology the basis of certainty. It placed it upon the fact of the manifestation of God in Christ, rather than upon speculations as to His nature. It put that fact before them as one which was meant to be understood, not all at once, but progressively as in the physical world. Theology (he said in conclusion) so studied would take its place as the loftiest and most fascinating of pursuits, and every other form of knowledge, as of old, would sit at her feet, and all the energies of the noblest of mankind would again be busy in her service.

A COUNTERBLAST AGAINST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A FORMIDABLE reaction against Female Suffrage has arisen in the ranks of the women themselves; and not only is an appeal against it signed by a considerable number of well-known women, but the women readers of the *Nineteenth Century* are invited to sign "a protest which may be taken as a fair sample of the judgment of the educated women of the country. The ladies who sign the appeal, say—Firstly, "Whilst desiring the fullest possible development of the powers, energies, and education of women, we believe that their work for the State, and their responsibilities towards it, must always differ essentially from those of men, and that, therefore, their share in the working of the State machinery should be different from that assigned to men." The opportunities women now enjoy as voters for, or members of, school boards, boards of guardians, and other public bodies, are regarded with satisfaction by the signatories who, however, protest against their admission to direct power in the State. The appeal urges, secondly, "Were women admitted to the struggle their natural eagerness and quickness of temper would probably make them hotter partisans than men. As their political relations stand at present, they tend to check in them the disposition to partisanship, and to strengthen in them the qualities of sympathy and disinterestedness." The appeal urges, thirdly, that "Proposals for the extension of the suffrage to women are beset with grave practical difficulties." These difficulties are the probable enfranchisement of large numbers of women who lead immoral lives, and either the exclusion of married women, or their exclusion at the cost of introducing changes into family life of enormous importance. Lastly, the appeal calls attention to the fact that "during the past half century all the principal injustices towards women have been amended by means of the existing constitutional machinery," and with regard to those that remain, the signatories see no signs on the part of Parliament of unwillingness to deal with them. The appeal is signed by the following:—Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderl·y, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Wimborne, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Alwyne Compton, Lady Louisa Egerton, Mrs. Goschen, Viscountess Halifax, Lady Revelstoke, Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, Mrs. Knox Little, Lady Wade, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Woods, the Countess of Wharncliffe, Mrs. Mundella, Mrs. Osborne Morgan, the Countess of Morley, Mrs. Henry Broadhurst, Lady Constance Shaw-Lefevre, Mrs. T. H. Green, Mrs. Leslie Stephen, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Miss Beatrice Potter, Mrs. Holford, Mrs. J. R. Green, Hon. Mrs. John Talbot, Mrs. Loftie, Viscountess Bury, Mrs. Sutherland Orr, Lady Layard, Mrs. Frederick Harrison, Mrs. Huxley, Mrs. Henry Hobhouse, Miss Lucy Garnett, Hon. Emily Lawless, Hon. Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Poynter, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Cureton, Miss Soulsby, Miss Ottley, Miss Topping, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mrs. Beesley, Mrs. Courtenay Ilbert, Hon. Mrs. Arthur Elliot, Mrs. Wynne Finch, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Lathbury, Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Hort, Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Routh, Mrs. Priestly, Mrs. Kegan Paul, Mrs. W. Bagehot, Mrs. Rathbone Greg, Mrs. Lilly, Lady Bunbury, Mrs. Russell Barrington, Miss Edith Anderson, Mrs. H. H. Asquith, Hon. Mrs. Ralph Dutton, Mrs. D. Carmichael, Mrs. Spencer Walpole, Mrs. Maxwell Lyte, Mrs. Higford Barr, Mrs. Alma Tadema, Miss Francis Poynter, Mrs. Sherlock Willis, Mrs. R. Ward, Mrs. John Ball, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Meredith Townsend, Mrs. Andrew Cross, Lady Wynford, Mrs. Blumenthal, Hon. Frederica Spring-Rice, Hon. Catherine Spring-Rice, Lady Monteagle, Miss F. H. Chenevix Trench, Hon. Mrs. J. R. Arthur, Mrs. Wm. Raikes, Mrs. Cecil Russell, Mrs. Edward O'Brien, Mrs. T. Wells, Mrs. W. E. Forster, Mrs. Matthew Arnold, Mrs. Arnold Toynbee, Mrs. Max Muller, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Buckle, Mrs. James Knowles, Lady Victoria Buxton, Mrs. Charles Buxton, Hon. Mrs. Edward Talbot, and Mrs J. R. Thursfield.

THE Empress Dowager of China, in handing over the reins of power to the Emperor, did not retire altogether from business. A Censor having suggested that in future second copies of certain memorials should be made out for her use, she publishes a decree in which she rates the officious Censor soundly for his impertinence, denounces his proposals as extravagant, and requires him to resign his office and place himself in the hands of the proper Board for punishment. In addition, she orders "that his memorial be flung back at him."

IN THE OUT-PATIENTS' ROOM.

THE out-patients' room in a London hospital, writes a contemporary presents a spectacle to which very many people, those who, blessed with health, have no occasion to go to hospitals, and those, on the other hand, who can afford to pay doctors' fees, are total strangers. It is always an interesting and a pathetic sight. Conceive a big room furnished with benches on which sit, patiently waiting their turn to go before the doctor, a number of people of all sorts and conditions. The old and the young, the infant in arms and the grey-haired old, the bright young girl and the worn matron, the stout workman and the decrepit veteran are all here assembled. Rags and tatters rub elbows with silk and satin—for there are numbers of people well able to pay who meanly go to the hospitals—and the prosperous middle-class sits meekly down with the exhausted weaklings from the slums. Here is a girl of some eighteen summers, her face already wan with the ravages of consumption; next to her is an elderly woman groaning with internal pain, and farther along the same bench sits an anxious mother holding in her arms a child already spectral with some wasting diseases. There are many more diseases here than Milton dreamed of when he penned that famous passage in "Paradise Lost"—diseases which the science has hunted from their lairs and brought out into the open, there to be reckoned with, and possibly overthrown.

A SAD AND MELANCHOLY ASSEMBLAGE.

The patients sit in a silence which expresses rather than hides their anxiety, and the prevalent depression is alone broken by perchance the merry play of a child who for the moment stirs the women folk into laughter. Sisters, in the drapery of the cloister, come and go; nurses flit across the scene, and, lording it over all is the hospital porter, calling out the numbers and marshalling the patients to their places in their order of precedence. This door leads to the physician's room, that to the surgeon's room. That dreadful door leading to the surgeons' room! What horrors are there not within—the keen knife, the sharp lancet, the red-hot iron, and the other dread agents of momentary but remedial pain. I noticed that the patients on the surgical side looked far more ill at ease than those sitting on the benches leading to the physician's room. The bell rings, and a batch of patients go in. Then comes an interval of waiting for the rest of us. At last the door leading from the surgeon's room opens, and a woman emerges. The big tears are rolling down her cheeks, and her sobs are everywhere audible.

WHAT IS IT.

The word passes round—that dread word "operation"—which to the lay mind suggests such a train of awful horrors. A murmur of sympathy from the other stricken ones breaks forth, and the sufferer is surrounded by sympathising women, who assure her that "it will be nothing." Time goes on. One after one the patients go into the dread presence of the doctor, but fresh accessions of sufferers continually arrive to swell our ranks. This time it is the door from the physician's room that opens, and a woman with white, pallid face slowly comes into our midst. Her anguished eyes see nothing; she gropes to a seat, and falls heavily into it. Then, rocking herself to and fro, she bursts into a passion of tears, and the broken words issue from her quivering lips, "My poor little children, my poor little children!" The inference is easily drawn. She has been given up by the doctors; she has received her sentence of death. It is a most pitiful scene, and one that touches even the heart of the hospital porter—used as he is to harrowing scenes—so, suspending his work for a moment, he goes to whisper a word of consolation in the moaning woman's ear. Ah! what heavy, sorrowing hearts go out of these hospitals with what blank despair do many of our helpless brothers and sisters emerge from the hospital gloom into the sunlight, which soon for them is to be darkened by death.

AN EXAMINATION.

The bell rings perhaps for the twentieth time, and three or four patients, amongst whom the writer is numbered, go into the physician's room. The doctor sits at a table, and around him stand his students, stethoscope in hand following with eager interest the questions, and then the suggestions of their teacher. "What is the matter with you?" "My lungs, I fear, are affected." "Go in there, then," pointing to a little room, "and I'll examine your lungs in a moment." The writer obeys, strips to the waist, and, not without anxiety, awaits the coming of the doctor. Five minutes pass, and then the doctor appears with his *posse comitatus* of students at his heels. Then follows the usual process of percussion auxultation, &c. The doctor is one of the most noted physicians of the day, a man whose every minute is worth to him a crown and yet he examines the writer with as much anxious care and solicitude as he would a five-guinea patient from the West-end. What measure of gratitude can be too great for such service as this? Surely medicine is the noblest of profession—it is certainly the most useful—when its leading members devote themselves with unsparing ardour and a zeal that never knows abatement to the service of the poor. "There is nothing the matter with your lungs." This is the welcome verdict reversing the writer's gloomy anticipations of phthisis, and that most dreadful calamity—an early death.

A PINT BOTTLE.

What comfort there is in a whole pint bottle of medicine. Beshrew your 2oz. and 4oz. bottles. A pint bottle with its agreeable suggestion of plenty and to spare acts upon your true invalid—or hypochondriac—with much the same cheering effect as the word Mesopotamia carried to the old woman of the story. The poorer sort of patients measure their chances of recovery by the quantity of medicine ordered them. Happy the woman with a full pint, but twice or thrice happier is she who gets a quart placed at her disposal. It is four o'clock as the writer leaves the hospital; but the out-patients' room is still well stocked with candidates for examination. It is a thousand pities that the rich, and those who although not exactly rich have, nevertheless, money to spare, do not make themselves better acquainted with the work done by the great hospitals. If they did but know the supreme value of the work done, and the crowds of applicants besieging the doors, their purse-strings would surely be opened and the cry of distress sent up from the hospitals would be silenced. There is no nobler institution under the sun than a hospital, and no scenes more touching than those to be witnessed within their walls. And the rich themselves directly benefit by the hospitals, for the skill with which their ailments are tended is the outcome of experiments on the *cilia corpora* of the poor in hospitals. Thus my Lady Bountiful, in writing out her cheque in aid of a hospital, is helping on that medical science which, when she herself is stricken with illness, will come with health and healing to her bedside.

ZOLA.

IS Zola "the realist"—as if there had not been realists before Zola—about to give up work? asked the *Echo*. He has for some time been threatening to throw up his pen. And there seem to be some grounds for believing that he will do it now. He has said that his last novel will be that upon which he is engaged. The story is founded on the murder of M. Barreme, Prefect of the Eure, in a railway carriage, not far from Medan. M. Zola is showing traces of nervous exhaustion, owing to his self-imposed severity of toil. For, however repulsive much of his work may be, Zola, is a most *conscientious*, painstaking writer. In which respect he is the very opposite of the tribe of French novel-writers, famous or infamous. Again, putting the objectionable parts of his work aside, Zola's career has been in the highest degree creditable and even heroic. The early struggles which he had to face were at least as severe, though perhaps not so protracted, as those of Charles Dickens. Zola's father died leaving his wife and young children utterly penniless. On the modest wage of his office-work in Hachette's he contrived to support his mother as well as himself. It was a life of semi-starvation. But young Zola was blessed with an iron constitution and boundless perseverance, and the Fates, apparently unkind, had thrown him into the very "environment" he wanted—books. At Hachette's Zola picked up an enormous mass of desultory information

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Commission Judges seem to have objected to some of Mr. O'Brien's long answers, but they should have heard Mr. Gladstone before a Railway Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone was in great form. He made a series of speeches on railway history and management which fairly took the committee's breath away. At length he was interrupted. "Why do you call such-and-such a transaction dishonourable, Mr. Gladstone," asked Sir John Kennaway. "Why do I call it dishonourable," said Mr. Gladstone; "did I not turn the first sod of that railway (it was about fifty years ago), did I not endure a luncheon and champagne, and all the usual accompaniments of unanimity?" And then the Old Man launched out again into history, and when he had finished gravely shook hands with the committee all round and retired. The committee complained that they have never had a lively hour since Mr. Gladstone left, and they are longing to have him back again.

***

The *Daily Telegraph* gives the following description of the mobbing of the Prince of Wales:—Sir Dighton Probyn was holding on to the back of the Prince's carriage; the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonel Augustus FitzGeorge, was literally buffeted about, Sir George Wombwell was run through the crowd, and, gasping, was let past the gates under the arch; whilst Lord Abergavenny and Lord Coventry innocently laid hold of the hinder part of a hose-cart; suddenly the horses broke from a walk into a trot—away the noble lords had to go along with the vehicle, or they would have been left in the crush; then the horses went into a gallop, and the Marquis and the Earl had such a "run for their money" as they had not been forced to indulge in since the days of their boyhood.

***

Sir M. Grant Duff is now where he ought to be—in the President's chair of the Royal Geographical Society, writes a contemporary. The truth is, Sir M. Grant Duff knows so many things, that he might fill the chair of many societies. He is a philosophic, encyclopædic Scot—with, unhappily, a dose of pedantry. Still, he is a good specimen of the insular *savant*. His tastes are as various as those of Mr. Hyde [illegible] whom he is a kind of ditto. Those who [illegible]ears ago!—the Grant Duff Elgin [illegible] yet forgotten them. Many of

[illegible]ll young enough, as ages go. [illegible]erdeen man, and as hard- [illegible] the county capital. He [illegible], from whence, to put on [illegible]lliol College, Oxford. In [illegible]an unappreciative House [illegible]pt, and went to India as [illegible]her had been in India [illegible]t at Sattara, the capital [illegible]gallant people he wrote [illegible]ndia since then!

[illegible]essor in the chair of an Anglo-Indian [illegible] the brother of [illegible]l distinguish- [illegible]rest was Sir [illegible]-Western [illegible]hey are, [illegible]grudge. [illegible]mmu- [illegible]tra- [illegible]en

[illegible] many [illegible] walks [illegible] skilful [illegible]gabled [illegible] Society [illegible] attesting [illegible] sense and [illegible]ning at six, [illegible] matutinal dip [illegible] Singularly enough, [illegible] Dona Christina of [illegible]ible swimmer. Queen [illegible] that among her subjects [illegible] flattering title, "The Angel [illegible] angel has a very neat taste [illegible]is one of the best-dressed [illegible]d is pardonably vain of the [illegible]fivalled diamonds she possesses. [illegible]stache.

[illegible] says *Piccadilly*) is felt in the Royal [illegible] at Portsmouth at the sudden illness [illegible]Maxwell Ward. Until April Mr. Ward [illegible]ed at Woolwich, where his health was as [illegible] his popularity. Removed to Portsmouth, [illegible]s latter amid many old and new friends, [illegible]d, his strength as surely weakened, till on [illegible]day he was down with enteric fever. Much [illegible]pathy is felt for Lord Bangor, who is summoned [illegible] see his only son attacked by the self-same ineidious foe which robbed him two years since of his heir.

***

Tewfik Pasha, the present Khedive of Egypt, is perhaps the most exemplary of Eastern potentates in the matter of his domestic life. He is a strict monogamist, and utterly abhors the Oriental fashion of plurality of wives. He is devoted to his wife and children, and realises the ideal of the Western paterfamilias. He, however, is weak and vacillating, and is too indolent to exercise anything like supervision over his Ministers, who have things very much their own way. He is a slave to music, and spends his days listening to the playing of the Palace band. Tewfik's wife is a very beautiful woman, of quite a Western type of beauty, but she unfortunately resembles her husband in weakness of character. She is very devoted to him, however, and has proved herself a careful and sensible mother. She dresses like a Parisienne, and has the appetite of an ostrich for French novels. If a novel pleases her it is her habit to send a courteous note of appreciation to the author. Alphonse Daudet and Maupassant have piles of letters from her.

***

Sincere sorrow, says the *Daily Telegraph*, will be felt, not only in artistic, but in dramatic, circles at the announcement that Mr. John O'Connor, the eminent scenic artist, died, after a long illness, on Thursday morning, at his residence, Heath Croft, Blackwater, Hants. The deceased gentleman was not only distinguished as a scene-painter, but also as an executant in oil-colors; and many of his paintings illustrative, now of metropolitan and now of Italian life, have been exhibited at the Academy and other galleries. His wonderfully realistic view of Fleet-street, as seen from the balcony of the *Daily Telegraph* Office, will be specially remembered. He was a very able, affectionate, single-minded man, for whom everybody had a good word, while he himself spake evil words of nobody.

***

M. Floquet, the French Premier, is a very handsome man. His features are regular and well-modelled, but the charm *par excellence* of his face lies in its expression, which is that of candour and honesty. His eyes are frank and direct in their gaze, and have a knack of looking people through and through. Floquet is sixty-one, but he has always been an indomitable worker (in the political world especially), and has known how to keep himself ever before the eyes of the public. His parents were none too well off in this world's goods, and young Floquet, when he came to Paris to study law, had a hard fight of it. His wife is as keen a politician as he himself, and Floquet is said to consult her in all emergencies. Madame Floquet has done not a little to keep the present Cabinet together. She is a past mistress of the political *finesse* of the drawing-room.

***

A simple and successful swindle has been played off at the expense of Mr. Hayden Coffin, of the Garrick Theatre. One night recently a messenger arrived at Mr. Coffin's rooms in hot haste with the information that there had been a fire at the theatre, and that Mr. Coffin, who had escaped, desired his servant at once to send him a suit of clothes. The servant, knowing his master's objection to "waiting till to-morrow," forthwith packed up a change of clothes, and the messenger departed. Mr. Hayden Coffin duly returned, but the clothes did not. But though the clever baritone was thus non-suited, he did not lose his case, for the portmanteau was sent back empty in a few days time.

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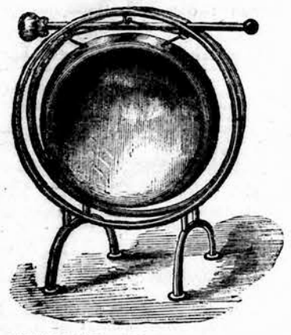

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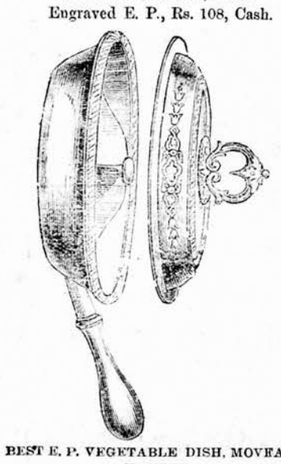

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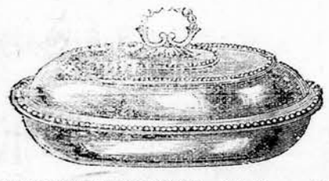

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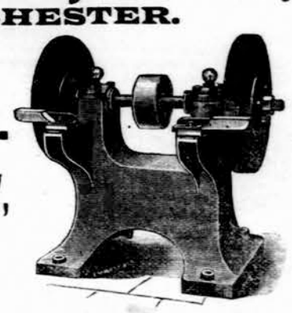

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